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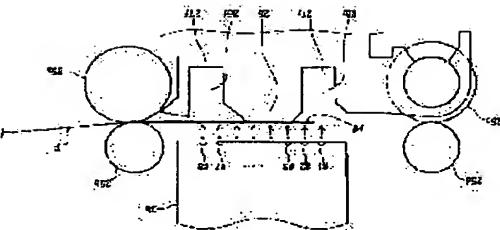
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## (54) PRINTING UP TO END PART OF PRINT SHEET WITHOUT CONTAMINATING PLATEN

### (57) Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a technology for printing up to the end part of a print sheet without hitting an ink drop against a platen by means of a dot printer recording dots on the surface of a print medium using a dot recording head provided with a plurality of dot forming elements ejecting ink drops.

**SOLUTION:** A print sheet P is sub-scan fed to upstream side sheet feed rollers 25a and 25b and when the front end Pf reaches above a downstream side groove part 26r, printing is started by ejecting an ink drop lp from an print head 28. Since print is started when the front end Pf of the print sheet P is located in the rear of a nozzle #1, an image can be printed up to the end of the print sheet P with no margin at the front end Pf thereof by ejecting an ink drop lp from each nozzle regardless of whether the nozzle is located above the print sheet or not. At the time of printing in the vicinity of the front end Pf of the print sheet P, printing is performed by repeating micro sub-scan feeding. According to the method, the front end part of the print sheet can be printed above the downstream side groove part 26r.



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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the dot recording device which records a dot on the surface of print media using the dot recording head in which two or more dot formative elements which carry out the regurgitation of the ink droplet were prepared. The horizontal-scanning mechanical component which drives at least one side of said dot recording head and said print media, and performs horizontal scanning. So that said dot formative element may be faced in the head mechanical component in which drive at least the part of said dot recording head and said print media, and a part of course [at least ] of said horizontal scanning. The platen which is extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning, and supports said print media so that said dot recording head may be faced. It has the both ends of the direction of said vertical scanning among said two or more dot formative elements It has the slot extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, and performs vertical scanning, and a control section for controlling said each part. Said platen in the location which faces the dot formative element located in one [at least ] edge of the both ends of the direction of said vertical scanning among said two or more dot formative elements [near the edge of the section (a) [near the edge of said print media ], while recording a dot by the 1st recording mode When said print media is supported by said platen and the upper limit or lower limit of said print media is on opening of said slot in the process which carries out edge printing which is made to breathe out an ink droplet from a part of dot formative element [at least ] in the location which faces said slot, and forms a dot on said print media, and the interstitial segment of the (b) aforementioned print media The dot record approach equipped with the process which records a dot by the 2nd recording mode with the maximum larger vertical-scanning feed per revolution than the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution which records a dot by the 2nd recording mode with the maximum larger vertical-scanning feed per revolution in said 1st recording mode.

[Claim 2] It is the dot recording device which does not make an ink droplet breathe out from dot formative elements other than the dot formative element in the location which faces said slot in case it is a dot recording device according to claim 1 and said control section carries out said edge printing.

[Claim 3] It is the dot recording device equipped with the function to carry out said edge printing when it is a dot recording device according to claim 1, said slot is established in the location which faces the dot formative element located in the edge of the downstream of the direction of said vertical scanning at least among said two or more dot formative elements and said control section has the upper limit of said print media on opening of said slot.

[Claim 4] It is the dot recording device equipped with the function to carry out said edge printing when it is a dot recording device according to claim 1 or 3, said slot is established in the location which faces the dot formative element located in the edge of the upstream of the direction of said vertical scanning at least among said two or more dot formative elements and said control section has the lower limit of said print media on opening of said slot.

[Claim 5] It is a dot recording device equipped with the down-stream vertical-scanning mechanical component which is a dot recording device according to claim 1, is prepared in the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning to said dot recording head, holds said print

media with the upper vertical-scanning mechanical component which said vertical-scanning mechanical component is prepared in the upstream of the direction of vertical scanning to said dot recording head, holds said print media, and drives said print media, and drives said print media.

[Claim 6] Vertical-scanning delivery which is a dot recording device according to claim 1, and is performed by said 1st recording mode is a dot recording device which is vertical-scanning delivery of a 1-dot unit.

[Claim 7] Based on the image data to which it is a dot recording device according to claim 1, and the image which should record said control section to said print media was set to the outside of said print media across the edge where said edge printing is carried out, it is the dot recording device with which a dot is formed.

[Claim 8] The dimension of the part which is a dot recording apparatus according to claim 7, and exceeds the edge where said edge printing of said print media of said image is carried out in said image data is a dot recording apparatus set under to the width of face of said slot.

[Claim 9] In the dot recording device which records a dot on the surface of print media using the dot recording head in which two or more dot formative elements which carry out the regurgitation of the ink droplet were prepared Driving at least one side of said dot recording head and said print media, and performing horizontal scanning Drive at least the part of said two or more dot formative elements, and a dot is formed. It is the dot record approach of driving said print media in the intervals of said horizontal scanning in the direction of said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, and performing vertical scanning. Said dot recording device So that said dot formative element may be faced in a part of course [at least ] of said horizontal scanning Are extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning, and said print media is supported so that said dot recording head may be faced. It has the platen which has the slot extended and established in the location which faces the dot formative element located in one [at least ] edge of the both ends of the direction of said vertical scanning among said two or more dot formative elements towards said horizontal scanning, [near the edge of the (a) aforementioned print media ], while said dot record approach records a dot by the 1st recording mode When said print media is supported by said platen and the upper limit or lower limit of said print media is on opening of said slot in the process which carries out edge printing which is made to breathe out an ink droplet from a part of dot formative element [at least ] in the location which faces said slot, and forms a dot on said print media, and the interstitial segment of the (b) aforementioned print media The dot record approach equipped with the process which records a dot by the 2nd recording mode with the maximum larger vertical-scanning feed per revolution than the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution in said 1st recording mode.

[Claim 10] It is the print control unit which generates the data which should be supplied to the dot Records Department which records a dot on the surface of print media using the dot recording head in which two or more dot formative elements which carry out the regurgitation of the ink droplet were prepared. The horizontal-scanning mechanical component which said dot Records Department drives at least, one side of said dot recording head and said print media, and performs horizontal scanning. So that said dot formative element may be faced in the head mechanical component in which drive at least the part of said two or more dot formative elements in the midst of said horizontal scanning, and a dot is made to form, and a part of course [at least ] of said horizontal scanning The platen which is extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning, and supports said print media so that said dot recording head may be faced. It has the vertical-scanning mechanical component which drives said print media in the intervals of said horizontal scanning in the direction of said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, and performs vertical scanning. The platen which is extended and prepared said each part. Said platen in the location which faces the dot formative element which said two or more dot formative elements obtain, and is located in one [at least ] edge of the both ends of the direction of said vertical scanning it has the slot extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning. Said print control unit The print control unit with which the image which should be recorded is equipped with the image data generation section which generates said

image data set up to the outside of said print media across the edge where said edge printing is carried out to said print media.

[Claim 11] To a computer equipped with the dot recording device which records a dot on the surface of print media using the dot recording head in which two or more dot formative elements which carry out the regurgitation of the ink droplets were prepared Driving at least one side of said dot recording head and said print media, and performing horizontal scanning Drive at least the part of said two or more dot formative elements, and a dot is formed. It is the record medium which recorded the computer program for driving said print media in the intervals of said horizontal scanning in the direction of said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, and making vertical scanning perform and in which computer reading is possible. Said dot recording device so that said dot formative element may be faced in a part of course [at least] of said horizontal scanning Are extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning, and said print media is supported so that said dot recording head may be faced. In the location which faces the dot formative element located in one [at least] edge of the both ends of the direction of said vertical scanning among said two or more dot formative elements It has the platen which has the slot extended and prepared towards said horizontal scanning. Said record medium The function in which the image which should be recorded generates said image data set up to the outside of said print media The record medium which is recording the computer program for realizing said said print media The record medium which is recording the computer program for realizing said computer and in which computer reading is possible.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the technique which prints to the edge of a print sheet about the technique which records a dot on the surface of a record medium using a dot recording head, without soiling a platen especially.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the printer which carries out the regurgitation of the ink from the nozzle of the print head has spread widely as an output unit of a computer. Drawing 30 is the side elevation showing the circumference of the print head of the conventional printer. A print sheet P is supported so that head 280 may be faced on platen 280. And a print sheet P is sent in the direction of an arrow head A with the upstream paper feed rollers 25p and 25q arranged on the upstream of platen 280, and the downstream paper feed rollers 25r and 25s arranged on the lower stream of a river of a platen 280. If ink is breathed out from a head, on a print sheet P, one by one, a dot will be recorded and an image will be printed.

#### [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If it is going to print an image to the edge of a print sheet in the above printers, it is necessary to arrange a print sheet so that the edge of a print sheet may be located on a print head lower part, i.e., a platen, and to make an ink droplet breathe out from the print head. However, in such printing, from the print sheet edge which an ink droplet should carry out this arrival cartridge, it may shift and may reach the target on a platen by the error of delivery of a print sheet, gap of the impact location of an ink droplet, etc. In such a case, the print sheet which passes through a platen top after that will be soiled in the ink which reached the target on the platen.

[0004] This invention is made in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem in the conventional technique, and it aims at offering the technique which prints to the edge of a print sheet, without making an ink droplet reach a platen.

#### [0005]

[The means for solving a technical problem, and its operation and effectiveness] In order to solve a part of above-mentioned technical problem [at least ], in this invention, predetermined processing is performed for the dot recording device which records a dot on the surface of print media using the dot recording head in which two or more dot formative elements which carry out the regurgitation of the ink droplet were prepared. This dot recording device is equipped with the platen which is extended and prepared towards horizontal scanning, supports print media so that a dot recording head may be faced, and has the slot extended and established in the location which faces the dot recording element located in one [at least ] edge of the both ends of the direction of vertical scanning among two or more dot formative elements towards horizontal scanning, so that a dot formative element may be faced in a part of course [at least ] of horizontal scanning.

[0006] It is dot record which drives at least the part of two or more dot formative elements, forms a dot, drives print media in the intervals of horizontal scanning in the direction of horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, and performs vertical scanning.

printing (record of a dot) carried out in such an airline printer driving at least one side of a dot recording head and print media, and performing horizontal scanning. While recording a dot by the 1st recording mode [ near the edge of print media ] in that case, when print media is supported by the platen and it is on the upper limit of print media, or opening of the lower limit fang furrow section, an ink droplet is made to breathe out from a part of dot formative element [ at least ] in the location which faces a slot, and edge printing which forms a dot on print media is carried out. And in the interstitial segment of print media, a dot is recorded by the 2nd recording mode with the maximum larger vertical-scanning feed per revolution than the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution in the 1st recording mode.

[0007] It can print without a margin to the edge of a print sheet, without using the dot formative element in the location which faces such a mode, then a slot, and making an ink droplet reach a platen.

[0008] Moreover, in case edge printing is carried out, it is desirable to make it not make an ink droplet breathe out from dot formative elements other than the dot formative element in the location which faces a slot. In printing of such a mode, then the upper limit of print media, when the feed per revolution of vertical scanning of the print media till then is insufficient and does not reach even on the upper limit fang furrow section (i.e., also when the upper limit of print media will be located on a platen and a part of platen will face a direct dot recording head), a platen is not soiled by the ink droplet. In printing of the lower limit of print media, the feed per revolution of vertical scanning of print media is excessive, and the same is said of the case where it has passed through the lower limit fang furrow section top of print media.

[0009] When a slot is established in the location which faces the dot formative element located in the edge of the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning at least among two or more dot formative elements and it is on opening of the upper limit fang furrow section of print media, it is desirable to carry out edge printing. An image is [ that there is no margin in such a mode, then the lower limit of print media ] recordable.

[0010] In addition, in a mode equipped with the upper vertical-scanning mechanical component which the vertical-scanning mechanical component which carries out vertical scanning in an airline printer is prepared in the upstream of the direction of vertical scanning to said dot recording head, holds said print media, and drives said print media, and the down-stream vertical-scanning mechanical component which is prepared in the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning to said dot recording head, holds said print media, and drives said print media, record of the above dots has the following advantages.

[0011] In the above airline printers, vertical scanning must be performed only by the upper vertical-scanning mechanical component and one of down-stream vertical-scanning mechanical components in the case of printing of the edge of print media. In such an airline printer, if the above printings are performed, distance which prints by performing vertical scanning only by the upper vertical-scanning mechanical component and one of down-stream vertical-scanning mechanical components can be shortened.

[0012] In addition, it is desirable that the image which should be recorded generates the image data set up to the outside of print media across the edge where edge printing is carried out, and forms a dot to print media on the occasion of the above printings based on the image data. If it is made such, also when the locational error of print media exists, based on the image set to the outside of print media, it can print to the print media of the part overflowing from an assumption location.

[0015] Furthermore, as for the dimension of the part exceeding the edge where edge printing of print media of an image is carried out, in image data, it is desirable to be set under to the width of face of a slot. If it is made such, the ink droplet for recording the part set up across the edge where edge printing of print media is carried out can position print media to a dot recording head also about the case where it does not reach the target on print media so that those ink droplets may be made to reach the target in a slot.

[0016] In addition, this invention can be realized in various modes as shown below.  
 (1) The dot record approach, the printing control approach, the printing approach.  
 (2) A dot recording device, a print control unit, an airline printer.

(3) The computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.

(4) The record medium which recorded the computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.

(5) The data signal embodied in the subcarrier including the computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained in order of the following based on an example.  
 A. outline [ of an operation gestalt ] : -- B. 1st example: -- C. 2nd example: -- D. 3rd example: --

mode: which has E. side slot -- F. modification: [0018] A. The outline of an operation gestalt : drawing 1 is the side elevation showing the surrounding structure of the print head of the ink jet printer in the gestalt of operation of this invention. In drawing 1, the print sheet P is held and sent to the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b (vertical-scanning delivery), and the front end Pf passed through the 26f [ of upstream slots ]. and platen 26 top, and has resulted on opening of downstream slot 26r. At this time, an ink droplet Ip is breathed out from the print head 28, and printing is started. Since printing is started when the front end Pf of a print sheet P is after nozzle #1, even if there are some paper feed errors, an image can be printed to an edge, without making a margin in the front end section Pf of a print sheet P. The ink droplet which did not reach a print sheet P is absorbed by absorption member 27r.

[0019] It is desirable that a feed per revolution prints by repeating minute vertical-scanning delivery whose number is one in the case of printing near the front end Pf of a print sheet P. By doing so, it becomes easy to print a print sheet front end part on downstream slot 26r.

[0020] Drawing 2 shows the situation of printing in the lower limit Pr of a print sheet P. In drawing 2, in the culmination of printing, the print sheet P is held and sent only to the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, and the back end Pr has resulted on opening of downstream slot 26r. At this time, an ink droplet is breathed out from the print head 28, and the print sheet back end section is printed. Since it prints when the back end Pr of a print sheet P is before nozzle #8, even if there are some paper feed errors, an image can be printed to an edge, without making a margin in the back end section Pr of a print sheet. The ink droplet which did not reach a print sheet P is absorbed by 27f of absorption members.

[0021] It is desirable to print by repeating minute vertical-scanning delivery also in the case of printing near the back end Pr of a print sheet. By doing so, it becomes easy to print a print sheet back end part on 26f of upstream slots.

[0022] B. The configuration of 1st example:(1) equipment : drawing 3 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the image processing system as an example of this invention, and an airline printer. The scanner 12 and the printer 22 are connected to the computer 90 so that it may illustrate. It functions as an image processing system by loading a predetermined program to this computer 90, and performing, and also it combines with a printer 22 and functions as an airline printer. This computer 90 is equipped with following each part mutually connected by the bus 80 focusing on CPU81 which performs various data processing for controlling the actuation in connection with an image processing according to a program. ROM82 stores beforehand various programs and data required at CPU81 to perform various data processing, and RAM83 is memory by which various programs and data required to perform various data processing by CPU81, similarly are written temporarily. The input interface 84 manages the input of the signal

from a scanner 12 or a keyboard 14, and the output interface 85 manages the output of the data to a printer 22. CRT86 controls the signal output to CRT21 in which color display is possible, and a disk controller (DDC) 87 controls transfer of the data between a hard disk 16, or the flexible drive 15 or the CD-ROM drive which is not illustrated. The various programs with which a hard disk 16 is provided in the form of [ which is loaded to RAM83 and performed ] various programs or a device driver are memorized.

[0023] In addition, the serial input/output interface (SIO) 88 is connected to the bus 80. It connects with the modem 18 and this SIO88 is connected to the dial-up line PNT through the modem 18. It is also possible by connecting the computer 90 to the external network through this SIO88 and modem 18, and connecting with the specific server SV to download a program required for an image processing to a hard disk 16. Moreover, it is also possible to load a required program by the flexible disk FD and CD-ROM, and to perform a computer 90.

[0024] Drawing 4 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the software of this airline printer. By computer 90, the application program 95 is operating under a predetermined operating system. The video driver 91 and the printer driver 96 are included in the operating system, and image data D for transmitting to a printer 22 will be outputted to it through these drivers from an application program 95. The application program 95 which performs the retouch of an image etc. reads an image from a scanner 12, and it shows the image to CRT21 through a video driver 91, performing predetermined processing to this. The data ORG supplied from a scanner 12 are the original color picture data ORG which are read in a color copy and consist of a color component of (Red R), Green (G) and three colors of blue (B).

[0025] If this application program 95 emits a printing instruction, the printer driver 96 of a computer 90 will change image data into reception from an application program 95, and will have changed this into the signal (signal multiple-value-ized here about each color of cyanogen, a Magenta, light cyanogen, a light Magenta, Hierro, and black) which can process a printer 22. The interior of a printer driver 96 is equipped with the resolution conversion module 97, the color correction module 98, the halftone module 99, and the rasterizer 100 in the example shown in drawing 4. Moreover, the color correction table LUT and the dot formation pattern table DT are memorized. In addition, an application program 95 is equivalent to the "image data generation section" said to a claim.

[0026] The resolution conversion module 97 plays the role changed into the resolution of the color picture data which the application program 95 is treating, i.e., the resolution in which a printer driver 96 can treat the number of pixels per unit length, in this way, the cyanogen (C) which a printer 22 uses for every pixel, the color correction module 98 referring to the color correction table LUT since the image data by which resolution conversion was carried out is image information which still consists of three colors of RGB, a Magenta (M), light cyanogen (LC), a light Magenta (LM), and Hierro -- it changes into the data of each color of (Y) and black (K).

[0027] The data by which color correction was carried out have the gradation value by width of face, such as for example, 256 gradation. By distributing and forming a dot, the halftone module 99 is a printer 22 and performs half toning for expressing this gradation value. The halftone module 99 performs half toning, after setting up the dot formation pattern of each ink dot by referring to the dot formation pattern table DT according to the gradation value of image data. In this way, the processed image data is rearranged in order of the data which should be transmitted to a printer 22 by the rasterizer 100, and is outputted as final print-data PD. Print-data PD contains the data in which the raster data showing the record condition of the dot at the time of each horizontal scanning and a vertical-scanning feed per revolution are shown. In this example, although it is only playing the role which forms an ink dot according to print-data PD and the printer 22 is not performing the image processing, it does not interfere as what performs these processings by the printer 22, of course.

[0028] Next, drawing 5 explains the outline configuration of a printer 22. This printer 22 consists of the device in which Form P is conveyed by the paper feed motor 23, a device in which carriage 31 is made to reciprocate to the shaft orientations of a platen 26 by the carriage motor 24, a device in which drive the print head 28 carried in carriage 31, and formation of the

regurgitation of ink and an ink dot is performed, and a control circuit 40 that manages an exchange of a signal with these paper feed motors 23, the carriage motor 24, the print head 28, and a control panel 32 so that it may illustrate.

[0029] The device in which carriage 31 is made to reciprocate to the shaft orientations of a platen 26 is constructed over the shaft of a platen 26, and parallel, and consists of location detection sensor 39 grades which detect the pulley 38 which stretches the endless driving belt 36 between the sliding shafts 34 and the carriage motors 24 which hold carriage 31 possible [sliding ], and the home position of carriage 31.

[0030] carriage 31 — the cartridge 71 for black ink (K), cyanogen (C), light cyanogen (LC), a Magenta (M), light MAZENDA (LM), and Hierro — the cartridge 72 for color ink which contained the ink of six colors of (Y) can be carried. A total of six heads 61 for ink regurgitation thru/or 66 are formed in the print head 28 of the lower part of carriage 31, and the introductory tubing 67 which leads the ink from an ink tank to each of this head for colors is set up by the pars basilaris osis occipitalis of carriage 31. If carriage 31 is equipped with the cartridge 71 for black (K) ink, and the cartridge 72 for color ink, from the upper part, the introductory tubing 67 will be inserted in the connection hole prepared in each carriage, and supply of the head 61 for regurgitation thru/or the ink of 66 will be attained from each ink cartridge.

[0031] 48 nozzles Nz are formed in the head 61 of each color prepared in the carriage 31 lower part thru/or 66 for every color, and piezo-electric element PE which is one of the electrostriction components and was excellent in responsibility is arranged for every nozzle. Piezo-electric element PE is installed in the location adjacent to the ink path to which ink is led to Nozzle Nz. The crystal structures of piezo-electric element PE are distortion and the component which changes electric-mechanical energy into a high speed extremely by impression of an electrical potential difference as everyone knows. Piezo-electric element PE elongates only the impression time amount of an electrical potential difference, and makes one side attachment wall of an ink path deform in this example by impressing the electrical potential difference of predetermined time width of face to inter-electrode [ which was prepared in the both ends of piezo-electric element PE ]. Consequently, it contracts according to elongation of piezo-electric element PE, and the ink equivalent to a part for this contraction serves as Particle lp, and ink path 68 product is breathed out by the high speed from the tip of Nozzle Nz. Printing is performed when this ink particle lp sinks into the form P with which the platen 26 was equipped.

[0032] Drawing 6 is the explanatory view showing the array of the ink jet nozzle Nz in the heads 61-66 for ink regurgitation. Arrangement of these nozzles consists of 6 sets of nozzle arrays which carry out the regurgitation of the ink for black (K), cyanogen (C), and light (cyanogen LC) (Magenta M) light MAZENDA (LM) (Hierro Y) each color of every, and is arranged by the single tier in the nozzle pitch k with 48 fixed nozzles, respectively. In addition, a "nozzle pitch " is a value which shows a part for what raster (a part for namely, what pixel) spacing of the direction of vertical scanning of the nozzle allotted on the print head is. For example, the pitch k of the nozzle which opens spacing for three rasters in between, and is allotted is 4.

[0033] Drawing 7 is the top view showing the circumference of a platen 26. The platen 26 is formed towards horizontal scanning by this printer 22 for a long time the maximum width of the usable print sheet P. And the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b are formed in the upstream of a platen 26. They are two or more small rollers which upstream paper feed roller 25b rotates freely to upstream paper feed roller 25a being one driving roller. Moreover, the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d are formed in the lower stream of a river of a platen. Downstream paper feed roller 25c is two or more rollers formed in the driving shaft, and downstream paper feed roller 25d is two or more small rollers which rotate freely. The slot is established in the downstream paper feed roller 25d peripheral face in parallel with the direction of a revolving shaft. That is, downstream paper feed roller 25d if has the gear tooth (part between slots) in the peripheral face at the radial, and when it sees from a revolving shaft, it is visible to a gearing-like configuration. This downstream paper feed roller 25d, it is called a common name "Giza Laura" and the role which pushes a print sheet P on a platen 26 is played. In addition, downstream paper feed roller 25c and upstream paper feed roller 25a rotate

synchronously so that the speed of a periphery may become equal.

[0034] The print head 28 reciprocates the platen 26 top inserted into these upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d in horizontal scanning. A print sheet P is held at the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, and it is supported so that the nozzle train of the print head 28 may be faced by the top face of a platen 26 in a part in the meantime. And an image is recorded one by one in the ink which vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and breathed out from the nozzle of the print head 28 with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d. In addition, these upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b are the "upstream vertical-scanning mechanical components" said to a claim, and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d are the "downstream vertical-scanning mechanical components" said to a claim.

[0035] Moreover, 26f of upstream slots and downstream slot 26r are prepared in the upstream and the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning at the platen 26, respectively. 26f of upstream slots and downstream slot 26r are prepared by this printer 22 along the main scanning direction for a long time than the maximum width of the usable print sheet P, respectively. Moreover, the absorption members 27f and 27r for absorbing this in response to an ink droplet lp, respectively are allotted to 26f of these upstream slots, and the pars basilaris osis occipitalis of downstream slot 26r. And downstream slot 26r is prepared in the location which faces some nozzle groups Nr (nozzle of the part shown with a slash in drawing 7 ) of the downstream which contains the nozzle of the lowest style among the nozzles Nz on the print head 28. And 26f of upstream slots is established in the location which faces some nozzle groups Nf (not shown in drawing 7 ) of the upstream which contains the nozzle of the maximum upstream of 26f of these upstream slots, and downstream slot 26r, while it is having vertical-scanning delivery carried out by the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d.

[0036] Next, the internal configuration of the control circuit 40 (refer to drawing 5.) of a printer 22 is explained. The PC interface 45 which exchanges data with the computer 30 besides CPU41, PROM42, and RAM43 the buffer 44 for a drive which outputs ON of an ink dot and the signal of OFF to the heads 61-66 for ink regurgitation are formed in the interior of a control circuit 40, and these components and circuits are mutually connected by bus. A control circuit 40 stores the dot data processed by computer 90 in reception, stores this in RAM43 temporarily, and outputs it to the buffer 44 for a drive to predetermined timing.

[0037] Conveying Form P by the paper feed motor 23, it makes carriage 31 reciprocate by the carriage motor 24, drives the piezo-electric element of each nozzle unit of the print head 28 to coincidence, performs the regurgitation of each color ink droplet lp, forms an ink dot, and the printer 22 which has the hardware configuration explained above forms a multicolor image on Form P.

[0038] In addition, in the printer of this example, in order to print the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P on downstream slot 26r and to print a lower limit Pl on 26f of upstream slots, different printing processing from the interstitial segment of a print sheet is performed [ near the print sheet near the lower limit near the upper limit ]. On these specifications, "upper limit processing " and printing processing [ processing / processing / in the interstitial segment of a print sheet / printing / "intermediate processing intermediate treatment ", a call, and near the upper limit of a print sheet / printing / near the lower limit of a print sheet ] are called "lower limit processing ." Moreover, when calling upper limit processing and lower limit processing collectively, it is called "vertical edge processing ."

[0039] Moreover, the width of face W of the direction of vertical scanning of 26f of upstream slots and downstream slot 26r can be defined by the following formula.

[0040]  $W = pxn + \alpha [0041]$  Here, p is 1 time of the feed per revolution [an inch] of vertical-scanning delivery in vertical edge processing, n is the count of vertical-scanning delivery carried out in upper limit processing and each lower limit processing, alpha is the error of vertical-scanning delivery assumed in upper limit processing and each lower limit processing. As for the

value of alpha in lower limit processing (26f of upstream slots), it is desirable to set up more greatly than the value of alpha in upper limit processing (downstream slot 26f). The slot which has only the width of face which can catch enough the ink droplet breathed out from a nozzle in the case of defining the width of face of the slot of a platen by the above formulas, then vertical edge processing can be prepared.

[0042] (2) Upper limit processing of the vertical-scanning delivery:(i) 1st example : drawing 8 is the explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle [near the upper limit (tip) of a print sheet ]. Here, in order to simplify explanation, it explains only using the nozzle train of one train. And the nozzle train of one train shall have eight nozzles. Each nozzle takes charge of record of one raster in the case of horizontal scanning. Here, a "raster" is the train of the pixel on a par with a main scanning direction. And "pixel" is the grid of the shape of a grid virtually defined on print media, in order to specify the location which an ink droplet is made to reach the target and records a dot. Here, each nozzle shall open spacing for three rasters, and this shall be allotted.

[0043] In drawing 8 , the grid of one train perpendicularly located in a line expresses the print head 28. The figure of 1-8 in each grid shows the nozzle number. In a specification, "# " is given to these numbers and each nozzle is expressed. Drawing 8 shifts and shows in order the print head 28 sent relatively [ direction / of vertical scanning ] to the right from the left with time amount. As shown in drawing 8 , in upper limit processing, vertical-scanning delivery per dot is repeated 7 times. Besides, edge processing is printing in the 1st recording mode " said to a claim. In addition, the "dot" of the unit of a vertical-scanning feed per revolution means the pitch for 1 dot corresponding to the print resolution of the direction of vertical scanning, and this [ its ] is equal also to the pitch of a raster.

[0044] Then, it shifts to intermediate processing intermediate treatment, and delivery of 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots is repeated in the order. This intermediate processing intermediate treatment is printing in the " 2nd recording mode " said to a claim. Thus, the method which performs vertical scanning combining a different feed per revolution is called " irregular delivery ." Operation of the above vertical-scanning delivery records each raster with two nozzles except for a part of rasters, respectively. That is, at this example, each raster is printed with two nozzles. For example, in drawing 8 , the 5th raster is recorded with the nozzle of #2, and the nozzle of #1 from a top. Under the present circumstances, the nozzle of #2 records the pixel of an even address and the nozzle of #1 records the pixel of an odd address. Moreover, the 9th raster is recorded with the nozzle of #3, and the nozzle of #2 from a top. Thus, the method which shares the pixel in one raster with two or more nozzles, and prints it is called " overlap printing." One raster has a dot recorded in overlap printing by two or more nozzles which pass through the raster top in horizontal scanning of the multiple times from which the location of the direction of vertical scanning of the print sheet to the print head differs mutually.

[0045] On the other hand, in drawing 8 , the nozzle of #1 only passes four rasters once in horizontal scanning in the case of printing from the maximum upper case. Therefore, about these rasters, with two nozzles, can share a pixel and it cannot be printed. Therefore, in this example, it shall not carry out using it, in order that these four rasters may record an image. That is, the raster which can be used in order to record an image in this example is taken as the raster of the 5th henceforth from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot. The field of the raster which can be used in order to record this image is called " the field which can be printed." Moreover, the field of the raster which is not used for image recording is called a " printing improper field."

In drawing 8 , the number attached sequentially from the top is indicated on the left-hand side of drawing about the raster on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot. Henceforth, also in the drawing explaining record of the dot of upper limit processing, it is the same. In addition, the nozzle surrounded with the thick frame in drawing is a nozzle which records a dot on a raster. [0046] Moreover, in drawing 8 , three nozzles pass the 13th and the 15th raster in horizontal scanning in the case of printing from a top. About such a raster that three or more nozzles pass in printing, only two nozzles of them shall record a dot. After those rasters shift to intermediate

processing intermediate treatment as much as possible, it is desirable to record with the nozzle which passes through the raster top, since the combination of the nozzle which passes through the raster top which irregular delivery is performed and adjoins each other in intermediate processing intermediate treatment is different — the law per dot — it is because it is expectable that a printing result serves as high definition compared with the upper limit processing to which rule delivery is carried out.

[0047] In this example, an image is recorded without a margin to the upper limit of a print sheet . As mentioned above, in this example, the raster (field which can be printed) of the 5th henceforth can be used from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot, and an image can be recorded, therefore, the upper limit of a print sheet — a starting [ arranges a print sheet to the print head 28, and ]-record of dot, then theory top can record the until [ upper limit full ] image of a print sheet so that the 5th raster may be located in a last-minute location from the above-mentioned edge. However, in the case of vertical-scanning delivery, an error may arise about a feed per revolution. Moreover, the discharge direction of an ink droplet may shift according to the manufacture error of the print head etc. Since it is such, also about the case where the impact location of the ink droplet to a print sheet shifts, it is desirable to make it a margin not arise in the upper limit of a print sheet. Therefore, in this example, among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot, image data D used for printing is set up from the 5th raster, is one side from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning, and decides that the upper limit of a print sheet P starts printing from the condition which is in the location of the 7th raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning. Therefore, the assumption location of the print sheet upper limit to each raster at the time of printing initiation is a location of the 7th raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning, as shown in drawing 8 .

[0048] Drawing 9 is the top view showing the relation between image data D and a print sheet P . As mentioned above, in this example, image data D is set up to the outside of a print sheet P exceeding the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P . Moreover, also about a lower limit side, since it is the same, image data D is set up to the outside of a print sheet P across the lower limit Pr of a print sheet P . Therefore, in this example, the magnitude of image data D and a print sheet P , and image data D at the time of printing and the relation of arrangement of a print sheet P come to be shown in drawing 9 . In this example, the width of face of the part of image data D set up to the outside of a print sheet P exceeding the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P is a part for two rasters. Moreover, the width of face of the part of image data D in which a print sheet P carries out outside \*\*\*\*\* across the lower limit Pr of a print sheet P is a part for two rasters similarly. In addition, on these specifications, when use the word of " upper limit (section)" and " a lower limit (section)" , making it correspond to the travelling direction of vertical-scanning delivery of the print sheet P on a printer 22, when the image data recorded on a print sheet P makes it correspond up and down and it calls the edge of a print sheet P , and calling the edge of a print sheet P , the word of " the front end (section)" and " the back end (section)" is used. On these specifications, in a print sheet P , " upper limit (section)" corresponds to " the front end (section)" , and " a lower limit (section)" corresponds to " the back end (section)."

[0049] Drawing 10 is the side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of printing initiation, and the relation of a print sheet P . Here, a platen 26 is counted from the nozzle of the 28 print head#2, by two rasters, from the back location, shall be counted from the nozzle of #7 and shall be prepared in the range R26 to the location of 2 raster quota. Therefore, even when an ink droplet Ip is made to breathe out from each nozzle in the condition that there is no print sheet, the ink droplet from the nozzle of #1, #2, #7, and #8 does not reach a platen 26.

[0050] In drawing 7 , the nozzle group Nr of the part shown with the slash of the print head 28 is the part in which the nozzle of #1 and #2 is located. Printing is started when the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P is in the location which downstream slot 26f is prepared and is shown under the part which those nozzles pass in the case of horizontal scanning with the alternate long and short dash line on downstream slot 26f.

[0051] As mentioned above, the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P is in the location of the 7th

raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot at the time of printing initiation. That is, if it explains using drawing 10, the upper limit of a print sheet P will be counted from the nozzle of #1, and will be in a back location by six rasters. In addition, in drawing 10, the broken line shows the location of the raster assumed on image data. Although the raster (it sets to drawing 8 and is the 5th raster from a top) of the maximum upper case of the field which can be printed should be recorded with the nozzle of #2 if it is that carry out and backlash starts printing from this condition, there is still no print sheet P in the nozzle lower part of #2. Therefore, if the print sheet P is correctly sent with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b, the ink droplet  $lp$  breathed out from the nozzle of #2 will fall to downstream slot 26r as it is. Moreover, the nozzle of #1 is also to record the raster of the maximum upper case of this field that can be printed after 4 times of 1-dot delivery, as shown in drawing 8. However, in the phase where 4 times of 1-dot delivery was carried out, there is still no print sheet P in the nozzle lower part of #1 similarly. Therefore, the ink droplet  $lp$  then breathed out from the nozzle of #1 will also fall to downstream slot 26r as it is. The same thing can say also about the case where the 2nd raster (it sets to drawing 8 and is the 6th raster from a top) is recorded from on the field which can be printed.

[0052] However, when more print sheets P than an original feed per revolution have been sent for a certain reason, the upper limit of a print sheet P may come to the location of the 2nd raster and the raster of the maximum upper case of the field which can be printed from on the field which can be printed. In this example, since the nozzle of #1 and #2 is breathing out the ink droplet  $lp$  to those rasters such even case, an image can be recorded on the upper limit of a print sheet P, and a margin is not made. That is, even when more print sheets P than an original feed per revolution have been sent, as an alternate long and short dash line shows drawing 10, when the excessive feed per revolution is the following by two rasters, a margin is not made to the upper limit of a print sheet P.

[0053] On the contrary, it is also considered by a certain reason that a print sheet P will be sent fewer than an original feed per revolution. In such a case, there will be no print sheet in the location which should have a print sheet essentially, and an ink droplet  $lp$  will reach the downward structure. However, two rasters are to be recorded with the nozzle of #1 and #2 from the assumption upper limit location of a form in this example, as shown in drawing 8. Even if downstream slot 26r is prepared under these nozzles and an ink droplet  $lp$  does not reach a print sheet P, the ink droplet  $lp$  will fall to downstream slot 26r, and will be absorbed by absorption member 27r. Therefore, an ink droplet  $lp$  reaches the platen 26 top-face section, and does not soil a print sheet behind. That is, in this example, when the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P is more back than an assumption upper limit location at the time of printing initiation and the amount of gaps from an assumption upper limit location is two or less rasters, an ink droplet  $lp$  reaches the platen 26 top-face section, and does not soil a print sheet P behind.

[0054] A print sheet P is held with 2 sets of rollers, the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, and it is desirable to carry out vertical-scanning delivery. It is because it can be more correctly carried out compared with the case where vertical-scanning delivery is carried out, only with one roller. However, in case the upper limit Pf of a print sheet is printed, a print sheet P is held only with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b, and vertical-scanning delivery is carried out. In this example, printing is started in the condition that the upper limit Pf of a print sheet is located in the location of the 7th raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot (refer to drawing 8 and drawing 10). Therefore, from the location, as shown in drawing 10, until the print sheet upper limit Pf is held at the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, namely, while a print sheet is sent only for the distance of L31, only with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b, vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and printing is performed. In this example, vertical-scanning delivery is carried out only with these upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b, and since the section when printing is performed is comparatively short, a printing result serves as high, definition. In addition, the mode which prints near the upper limit Pf of a print sheet with

the nozzle near the edge of the downstream of not only the above modes but the direction of vertical scanning, then the above-mentioned effectiveness can be done so. And it is effective when the delivery precision of an upper vertical-scanning mechanical component (upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b) is comparatively low especially.

[0055] Furthermore, in case an upper limit part is printed, the print sheet P is supported by two places of the top face of the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and a platen 26. For this reason, the upper limit part of a print sheet P cannot bend comparatively easily caudad on downstream slot 26r. Therefore, possibility that the quality of the printing result of an upper limit part will deteriorate by bending of a print sheet is small.

[0056] (ii) — upper limit delivery [ of the example of a comparison ]: — drawing 11 is the side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of the printing initiation in the example of a comparison, and the relation of a print sheet P. As shown in drawing 11, even if it prints the upper limit part of a print sheet P in 26f of upstream slots, the ink droplet which did not reach the target on the print sheet P does not reach the top face of a platen 26. However, the distance L32 (refer to drawing 11 ) to which a print sheet is sent in this example of a comparison after starting printing of the upper limit part of a print sheet before print sheet upper limit is held at the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d is long compared with the case (L31 of drawing 8) of an example. That is, the section when vertical-scanning delivery is carried out at and printing is performed only with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b is comparatively long. For this reason, the quality of a printing result is low compared with an example.

[0057] Moreover, in case an upper limit part is printed, the print sheet P is held only with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b. For this reason, the upper limit part of a print sheet P tends to bend caudad on 26f of upstream slots. Therefore, possibility that the quality of a printing result will deteriorate in the case of printing of an upper limit part is comparatively large. [0058] Lower-limit processing of the 1st example: (iii) Drawing 12 is the explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing. In drawing 12 R) 2, from the place where the n+1st vertical-scanning delivery was performed to the place which carries out the last vertical-scanning delivery [ n+17th ] is shown. At this example, as shown in drawing 12, after repeating delivery of 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots in the order by vertical-scanning delivery to the n+8th time in intermediate processing intermediate treatment, in lower limit processing, vertical-scanning delivery was performed from the last 9 times, i.e., the n+9th time, to the n+17th time is performed by delivery per dot. Consequently, each raster along a main scanning direction is recorded with two nozzles except for some things, respectively. In addition, in drawing 12, the number attached sequentially from the bottom is indicated on the right-hand side of drawing about the raster on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot. Henceforth, in the drawing explaining record of the dot of lower limit processing, it is the same. [0059] In drawing 12, the nozzle of #8 only passes four rasters once in printing from the bottom. And from the bottom, 5 or more Motome's raster is recorded with two or more nozzles, and it deals in it. Therefore, the field in the lower limit part of a print sheet which can be printed is a field of 5 or more Motome's raster from the bottom.

[0060] Moreover, in drawing 12 three or more nozzles pass the 9th, the 10th raster, etc. in horizontal scanning in the case of printing from the bottom. About such a raster that three or more nozzles pass in printing, it is desirable to record with the nozzle which passes through the raster top in intermediate processing intermediate treatment as much as possible. It is because it is expectable that a printing result serves as high definition compared with the lower limit processing to which Sadanori delivery per dot is carried out.

[0061] In this example, an image is recorded like the case of upper limit that there is no margin also about a lower limit. As mentioned above, in this example, the nozzle on the print head 28 can use the 5th more than raster (field which can be printed) among the rasters which can record a dot from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning, and can record an image. However, in consideration of the case where an error arises etc., it shall record on a print sheet from the 7th raster about a feed per revolution from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning in the case of vertical-scanning delivery. That is, in the condition of being in the location of the 7th raster from the edge of the direction upstream

of vertical scanning, the lower limit of a print sheet performs the regurgitation of an ink droplet  $\text{lp}$  also about the 5th and the 6th raster, and performs horizontal scanning of the last in the case of printing. Therefore, the assumption location of the print sheet lower limit to each raster at the time of printing termination is a location of the 7th raster from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning, as shown in drawing 12.

[0062] Drawing 13 is the top view showing 26f of upstream slots at the time of printing the lower limit section  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ , and the relation of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ . In drawing 13, the nozzle group NF of the part shown with the slash of the print head 28 is the part in which the nozzle  $\#7$  and  $\#8$  is located. Printing is ended when the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  is located in the location which 26f of upstream slots is prepared and is shown under the part which those nozzles pass in the case of horizontal scanning with the alternate long and short dash line on 26f of upstream slots.

[0063] Drawing 14 is the side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of printing the lower limit section  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ , and the relation of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ . As mentioned above, in case the lower limit section  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  is printed, the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  has a nozzle on the print head 28 in the location of the 7th raster among the rasters which can record a dot from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning (R) (drawing 12, 2 reference). That is, the lower limit of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  will be counted from the nozzle of #8, and will be located in the location of 6 raster quota. When it is that carry out and backlash records the 2nd raster (it sets to drawing 12, and they are the 6th and the 5th raster from the bottom) in this condition from the bottom and the bottom of the field which can be printed, the ink droplet  $\text{lp}$  breathed out from the nozzle of #7 and #8 will fall to 26f of upstream slots as it is.

[0064] Moreover, since the nozzle of #7 and #8 is breathing out the ink droplet  $\text{lp}$  to the raster (it sets to drawing 12, and they are the 5th and the 6th raster from the bottom) set up across the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  also when the print sheet  $\text{P}$  has been sent for a certain reason fewer than an original feed per revolution, an image can be recorded on the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ , and a margin is not made. That is, as an alternate long and short dash line shows drawing 14, when the insufficient feed per revolution is the following by two rasters, a margin is not made in the lower limit of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ .

[0065] And two upper rasters (it sets to drawing 12, and they are the 7th and the 8th raster from the bottom) are to be recorded with the nozzle of #7 and #8 from the assumption upper limit location of a form. Therefore, also when more print sheets  $\text{P}$  than an original feed per revolution have been sent for a certain reason, the breathed-out ink droplet  $\text{lp}$  falls to 26f of upstream slots, and does not reach the platen 26 top-face section.

[0066] Moreover, in this example, the raster of the last on a print sheet is recorded in the condition that the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet is located in the location (namely, setting to drawing 14) nozzle # location of 2 raster quota of 7 of the 7th raster among the rasters on which the nozzle on the print head 28 can record a dot from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning, and printing is ended (refer to drawing 12). Therefore, after the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  leaves the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b, while a print sheet  $\text{P}$  is sent only for the distance of L41 to the location shown in drawing 14, only with the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and printing is performed. In this example, vertical-scanning delivery is carried out only with these downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d, and since the section when printing is performed is comparatively short, a printing result serves as high definition. Especially downstream paper feed roller 25d is a gearing-like roller, and downstream paper feed rollers [25c and 25d] combination has a low delivery precision compared with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b. For this reason, it is very effective in upgrading of a printing result that the section when vertical-scanning delivery is carried out at and printing is performed only with the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d is comparatively short. In addition, the mode which prints near the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of a print sheet with the nozzle near the edge of the upstream of not only the above mode but the direction of vertical scanning, then the above mentioned effectiveness can be done so, and — especially — the delivery precision of a down-stream

vertical-scanning mechanical component (downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d) — comparatively — delivery — it is effective when low.

[0067] Furthermore, in case a lower limit part is printed, the print sheet  $\text{P}$  is supported by two places of the top face of the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d and a platen 26. For this reason, the lower limit part of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  cannot bend comparatively easily caudad on 26f of upstream slots. Therefore, possibility that the quality of the printing result of an upper limit part will deteriorate by bending of a print sheet is small.

[0068] (iv) — lower limit delivery [ of the example of a comparison ] : — drawing 15 is the side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of printing the lower limit  $\text{Pr}$  of the print sheet  $\text{P}$  in the example of a comparison, and the relation of a print sheet  $\text{P}$ . As shown in drawing 15, even if it prints the lower limit part of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  in downstream slot 26r, the ink droplet which did not reach the target on the print sheet  $\text{P}$  does not reach the top face of a platen 26. However, the distance L42 to which a print sheet is sent after a print sheet lower limit leaves the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b in the example of a comparison before printing is completed, as shown in drawing 15 is long compared with the case (L41 of drawing 14) of an example. That is, the section when vertical-scanning delivery is carried out at and printing is performed only with the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d with a comparatively low delivery precision is long. For this reason, the quality of a printing result is low compared with an example.

[0069] Moreover, in case a lower limit part is printed, the print sheet  $\text{P}$  is held only with the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d. For this reason, the lower limit part of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  tends to bend caudad on downstream slot 26r. Therefore, the quality of a print sheet  $\text{P}$  printing result will deteriorate in the case of printing of a lower limit part is comparatively large.

[0070] C. The 2nd example : drawing 16 is the side elevation showing the relation between print head 28a in the 2nd example, upstream slot 26fa, and downstream slot 26ra. Here, the case where the nozzle train of one train performs upper limit processing and lower limit processing in the airline printer which has 11 nozzles is explained. In the airline printer used here, downstream slot 26ra is prepared in the location which faces nozzle #1~#3 about the direction of vertical scanning. Moreover, upstream slot 26fa is prepared in the location which faces nozzle #9~#11. Other points are the same configurations as the already explained airline printer. Moreover, overlap printing is not performed in this 2nd example. That is, each raster is recorded with one nozzle in one horizontal scanning.

[0071] (1) Upper limit processing of the 2nd example : drawing 17 and drawing 18 are the explanatory views showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 2nd example. Drawing 17 and drawing 18 divide into two upper and lower sides signs that the head records the raster, and are shown. The lower part of drawing 17/17 is connected with the upper part of drawing 18. In addition, in drawing 17 and drawing 18/18, the rasters from the 38th to [ from a top ] the 42nd overlap, and are indicated.

[0072] As shown in drawing 17, in upper limit processing of the 2nd example, vertical-scanning

delivery of every 3 dots is repeated 11 times. Besides, edge processing is printing in the "1st recording mode" said to a claim. Besides in edge processing, any nozzles other than the nozzle of #1~#3 of print head 28a are not used. In addition, the nozzle surrounded with the thick frame in drawing 18 is a nozzle which records a dot on a raster.

[0073] Then, "shift processing" is performed before performing intermediate processing intermediate treatment rather than performing intermediate processing intermediate treatment immediately. In this shift processing, vertical-scanning delivery of every 3 dots is performed 4 times as well as the time of upper limit processing. All the nozzles of #1~#11 are used in shift processing. then, it is shown in drawing 18 — as — intermediate processing intermediate treatment — shifting — the law of 11 dots — rule delivery is repeated. This intermediate processing intermediate treatment is printing in the "2nd recording mode" said to a claim.

[0074] In drawing 17, a nozzle does not pass the 2nd, the 3rd, and the 6th raster in horizontal

scanning in the case of printing from the maximum upper case. Therefore, about the raster from

the maximum upper case to the 6th, a pixel cannot be printed succeeding an adjacent raster. In this example, these six rasters are "printing improper fields."

two or more nozzles like the 13th or the 16th raster pass from a top, only the nozzle which finally passes a raster shall record a dot.

[0075] In the 2nd example, the raster (field which can be printed) of the 7th henceforth can be used from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning among the rasters on which the nozzle on print head 28a can record a dot, and an image can be recorded. Therefore, image data D used for printing is set up from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning to the 7th raster. However, since it is the same as that of the 1st example, printing is started from the time of being in the location of the 23rd raster, when the upper limit of a print sheet P is in the 7th location from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning. That is, the assumption location of the upper limit of a print sheet P to each raster at the time of printing initiation is a location of the 23rd raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning, as shown in drawing 17. Therefore, in the 2nd example, image data D is prepared by 16 rasters across the location of the upper limit of the print sheet P assumed. For this reason, if that error is less than by 16 rasters even if an error will arise in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P will be sent to it too much, an image can be formed without a margin to the upper limit of a print sheet P.

[0076] Moreover, in the 2nd example, 16 rasters set up across the location of the upper limit of the print sheet P assumed and 20 rasters from the location of upper limit are recorded only by nozzle #1#3. And downstream slot 26a is prepared under nozzle #1#3. Therefore, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to 16 above-mentioned rasters which surpassed the assumption location of the upper limit of a print sheet P, and were set up (in namely, range in which a print sheet does not exist), an ink droplet is not made to reach the target on platen 26a. Moreover, if the error of delivery is less than by 20 rasters, an ink droplet will not be made to reach the target on platen 26a, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster assigned to the upper limit section of a print sheet P, where the error arose in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P is not sent to it to an assumption location.

[0077] (2) Lower limit processing of the 2nd example : drawing 19 and drawing 20 are the explanatory views showing how each nozzle in lower limit processing of the 2nd example. In drawing 19, vertical-scanning delivery of the n+1st henceforth is shown. Drawing 19 and drawing 20 divide into two upper and lower sides signs that the head records the raster, and are shown. The lower part of drawing 19 is connected with the upper part of drawing 20. In addition, in drawing 19 and drawing 20, the rasters from the 45th to [ from the bottom ] the 40th overlap, and are indicated.

[0078] This example shows to drawing 19 and drawing 20 — as — intermediate processing intermediate treatment — setting — vertical-scanning delivery from the n+1st time to the n+3rd time — the law of 11 dots — after repeating rule delivery, in shift processing, delivery of 3 dots is repeated 4 times. And in lower limit processing, delivery of 3 dots is performed after that only using nozzle #9#11.

[0079] In addition, in the 2nd example, as shown in drawing 20, the nozzle on the print head 28 can record an image from the bottom among the rasters which can record a dot more than using the 7th raster (field which can be printed). However, in the 2nd example, an image is recorded from the bottom more than using the 8th raster. That is, the 8th more than raster is a printing field from under drawing 20, and image data is set up to those rasters.

[0080] Moreover, in drawing 20, two or more nozzles pass the 13th and the 16th rasters in horizontal scanning in the case of printing from the bottom. About such a raster that two or more nozzles pass in printing, the nozzle which passes through the raster top first records a dot.

[0081] In the 2nd example, the nozzle on print head 28a can use the 8th more than raster among the rasters which can record a dot from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning, and can record an image. Therefore, image data D used for printing is set up to this 8th raster. However, since it is the same as that of the 1st example, printing is ended but [not when the lower limit of a print sheet P is located in the 8th location from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning] when it is in the location of the 38th raster. That is, the assumption location of the lower limit of the print sheet P to each raster at

the time of printing termination is a location of the 38th raster from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning, as shown in drawing 20. Therefore, in the 2nd example, image data D is prepared by 30 rasters across the location of the lower limit of the print sheet P assumed. For this reason, if that error is less than by 30 rasters even if an error arises in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P is not sent to it to an assumption location, an image can be formed without a margin to a lower limit.

[0082] Moreover, in the 2nd example, 20 rasters of the upstream are recorded only by nozzle #9#11 from the location of 30 rasters set up across the location of the lower limit of the print sheet P assumed, and a lower limit. And upstream slot 26a is prepared under nozzle #9#11. Therefore, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster which surpassed the assumption location of the lower limit of a print sheet P, and was set up (in namely, range in which a print sheet does not exist), an ink droplet is not made to reach the target on platen 26a. Moreover, if the error of delivery is less than by 20 rasters, an ink droplet will not be made to reach the target on platen 26a, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster assigned to the lower limit section of a print sheet P in the condition that the error arose in delivery of a print sheet P, and the print sheet P has been sent to it too much.

[0083] In addition, when recording the lower limit side of a print sheet P, compared with the time of recording the upper limit side of a print sheet P, a long distance is sent in the print sheet P. Therefore, in case the lower limit side of a print sheet P is recorded, compared with the time of recording the upper limit side of a print sheet P, possibility that the error of the location of a print sheet P is large is high. Moreover, downstream paper feed roller 25d is a gearing-like roller, and downstream paper feed rollers [ 25c and 25d ] combination has a low delivery precision compared with the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b. Therefore, the possibility that the error at the time of recording a lower limit side is larger is higher than the error of the location of the print sheet P at the time of recording an upper limit side also from this point. Therefore, it is desirable to set up more number of the rasters recorded in the lower limit section of a print sheet P by only the nozzle on upstream slot 26a (#9#11) than the number of the rasters recorded in the upper limit section of a print sheet P by only the nozzle on downstream slot 26ra (#1#3) like the 2nd example. And in image data D, it is more desirable than the number of the rasters which surpass the upper limit of a print sheet P and set up the number of the rasters which surpass and set up the lower limit of a print sheet P to set up mostly.

[0084] D. The 3rd example : drawing 21 is the side elevation showing the relation between print head 26b in the 3rd example, upstream slot 26fb, and downstream slot 26rb. Here, the case where the nozzle train of one train performs upper limit processing and lower limit processing in the airline printer which has 48 nozzles is explained. In the airline printer used here, downstream slot 26b is prepared in the location which faces nozzle #1#2 about the direction of vertical scanning. Moreover, upstream slot 26fb is prepared in the location which faces nozzle #37#48. Other points are the same configurations as the already explained airline printer.

[0085] Drawing 22 is the explanatory view showing the array of the ink jet nozzle Nz in the heads 61b-66b for ink regurgitation in the 3rd example. In this 3rd example, the pitch of each nozzle and the pitch of a raster are the same. Therefore, print head 26b can record a dot on the raster which adjoins each other by horizontal scanning once. In drawing 22, Rr shows the range which faces downstream slot 26b on platen 26b, and Rf shows the range which faces upstream slot 26fb. The nozzle which exists in Range Rr is nozzle #1#12, and the nozzle which exists in Range Rf is #37#48. In the 3rd example, overlap printing is performed using this print head 26b.

[0086] (1) Upper limit processing of the 3rd example : drawing 23 and drawing 24 are the explanatory views showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 3rd example. The lower part of drawing 23 is connected with the upper part of drawing 24. In addition, the rasters from the 66th to [ from a top ] the 74th overlap, and are indicated. [0087] As shown in drawing 23, in upper limit processing of the 3rd example, vertical-scanning delivery of every 6 dots is repeated 10 times. Besides, edge processing is printing in the "1st recording mode" said to a claim. Besides in edge processing, any nozzles other than the nozzle of #1#12 of print head 26b are not used. The nozzle surrounded with the thick frame in drawing is a nozzle which records a dot on a raster. The nozzle used by upper limit processing is a nozzle

shown as a nozzle group N1 in drawing 22.

[0088] Then, "shift processing" is performed. In this shift processing, vertical-scanning delivery of 6 dots is performed twice as well as the time of upper limit processing. In shift processing, a dot is recorded with #1 – #12 nozzle as well as the case of upper limit processing after the first delivery. And #1 – #30 nozzle is used after the 2nd delivery, then, it is shown in drawing 24 — as — intermediate processing intermediate treatment — shifting — the law of 24 dots — rule delivery is repeated. All the nozzles of #1 – #48 are used in intermediate processing intermediate treatment. This intermediate processing intermediate treatment is printing in the "2nd recording mode" said to a claim. In addition, the nozzle used after the 2nd delivery of shift processing is a nozzle shown as a nozzle group N2 in drawing 22. And the nozzle used in intermediate processing intermediate treatment is a nozzle shown as a nozzle group N3 in drawing 22.

[0089] In drawing 23, about the raster from the maximum upper case to the 6th, since a nozzle passes only once in horizontal scanning in the case of printing, overlap printing cannot be performed. In this example, these six rasters are "printing improper fields." Moreover, about the raster which two or more nozzles like the raster of the 13th henceforth pass from a top, only the nozzle which finally passes a raster, and the nozzle which passes a raster just before that shall record a dot.

[0090] In the 3rd example, image data D used for printing is set up from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning which is the upper limit of the field which can be printed to the 7th raster. However, since it is the same as that of the 1st example, printing is started from the time of the upper limit of a print sheet P being in the location of the 37th raster from the edge of the direction upstream of vertical scanning. The location is shown as an assumption location of the upper limit of a print sheet P in drawing 23. That is, in the 3rd example, image data D is prepared by 36 rasters across the location of the upper limit of the print sheet P assumed. For this reason, if that error is less than by 36 rasters even if an error will arise in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P will be sent to it too much, an image can be formed without a margin to the upper limit of a print sheet P.

[0091] Moreover, in the 3rd example, 36 rasters set up across the location of the upper limit of the print sheet P assumed and 42 rasters from the location of upper limit are recorded only by nozzle #1–#12 on downstream slot 26rb. Therefore, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to 36 above-mentioned rasters which surpassed the assumption location of the upper limit of a print sheet P, and were set up (in namely, range in which a print sheet does not exist), an ink droplet is not made to reach the target on platen 26a. Moreover, if the error of delivery is less than by 42 rasters, an ink droplet will not be made to reach the target on platen 26b, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster assigned to the upper limit section of a print sheet P, where the error arose in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P is not sent to it to an assumption location.

[0092] (2) Lower limit processing of the 3rd example : drawing 25 and drawing 26 are the explanatory views showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing of the 3rd example. The lower part of drawing 25 is connected with the upper part of drawing 26. [0093] this example shows to drawing 25 — as — intermediate processing intermediate treatment — setting — the law of 24 dots — after repeating rule delivery, in shift processing, delivery of 6 dots is performed once. The nozzle used after the delivery is #19–#48. Then, in lower limit processing, delivery of 6 dots is performed only using nozzle #37–#48. In addition, the nozzle used after delivery of shift processing is a nozzle shown as a nozzle group N4 in drawing 22. And the nozzle used by lower limit processing is a nozzle shown as a nozzle group N5 in drawing 22.

[0094] In addition, in the 3rd example, as shown in drawing 26, the nozzle on the print head 28 can record an image from the bottom among the rasters which can record a dot more than using the 7th raster (field which can be printed). However, in the 3rd example, an image is recorded from the bottom more than using the 9th raster. That is, the 9th more than raster is a printing field from under drawing 26, and image data is set up to those rasters.

[0095] Moreover, in drawing 26, two or more nozzles pass the 13th more than raster in

horizontal scanning in the case of printing from the bottom. About such a raster that two or more nozzles pass in printing, the nozzle which passes through the raster top first, and the nozzle which passes the raster to the degree record a dot.

[0096] In the 3rd example, image data D used for printing is set up from this the bottom to the 9th raster. However, since it is the same as that of the 1st example, printing is ended but [ not when the lower limit of a print sheet P is located in the 9th location from the edge of the direction lower stream of a river of vertical scanning ]. when it is in the location of the 49th raster. The assumption location of the lower limit of the print sheet P to each raster at the time of printing termination is shown in drawing 26. Therefore, in the 3rd example, image data D is prepared by 40 rasters across the location of the lower limit of the print sheet P assumed. For this reason, if that error is less than by 40 rasters even if an error arises in delivery of a print sheet P and a print sheet P is not sent to it to an assumption location, an image can be formed without a margin to a lower limit.

[0097] Moreover, in the 3rd example, 36 rasters of the upstream are recorded only by nozzle #37–#48 on upstream slot 26fb from the location of 40 rasters set up across the location of the lower limit of the print sheet P assumed, and a lower limit. Therefore, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster which surpassed the assumption location of the lower limit of a print sheet P, and was set up (in namely, range in which a print sheet does not exist), an ink droplet is not made to reach the target on platen 26b. Moreover, if the error of delivery is less than by 36 rasters, an ink droplet will not be made to reach the target on platen 26a, even if it breathes out an ink droplet to the raster assigned to the lower limit section of a print sheet P in the condition that the error arose in delivery of a print sheet P, and the print sheet P has been sent to it too much.

[0098] In addition, also in the 3rd example, more number of the rasters recorded in the lower limit section of a print sheet P by only the nozzle on upstream slot 26fb (#37–#48) than the number of the rasters recorded in the upper limit section of a print sheet P by only the nozzle on downstream slot 26fb (#1–#12) is set up. And in image data D, it has set up more mostly than the number of the rasters which surpass and set up the lower limit of a print sheet P.

[0099] E. the voice which prints based on image data D (refer to drawing 9) set as a platen 26 across the vertical edge of a print sheet P in the modeabove which has a side slot in the printer 22 which has 26f of upstream slots, and downstream slot 26r as shown in drawing 7 R > 7 — it attached like and explained. Here, in printer 22n which has left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb in a platen in addition to 26f of upstream slots, and downstream slot 26i, the mode which prints is explained based on the image data Dn set up across the vertical edge and right-and-left edge of a print sheet P.

[0100] drawing 27 is the top view showing the relation between image data Dn and a print sheet P. In drawing 27, image data Dn is set up to the outside of a print sheet P not only across the upper limit Pf and lower limit Pr of a print sheet P but across the left-hand side edge Pa and the right-hand side edge Pb. Consequently, in this example, the relation between the assumption location of the magnitude of image data Dn and a print sheet P and the image data Dn at the time of printing and arrangement of a print sheet P comes to be shown in drawing 27. The width of face (width of face of an extended partition) of an image recordable [ with this image data Dn ] has the width of face which has the width of face exceeding the edge of right and left of a print sheet P, and does not exceed spacing of the side attachment walls of the outside of left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb. In addition, about the name of right and left-of the left-hand side edge Pa and the right-hand side edge Pb, since it is made to correspond with the name of right and left of a printer 22, in the print sheet P, actual right and left and the name of the left-hand side edge Pa and the right-hand side edge Pb are reverse.

[0101] drawing 28 is the top view showing the printer 22n circumference [ platen 26n ]. This printer 22n, it has the guides 29a and 29b guided so that a print sheet P may maintain the position of a main scanning direction in the case of vertical scanning of a print sheet P. Moreover, 26f of upstream slots and downstream slot 26 are prepared in platen 26n like the platen 26 of drawing 7. Furthermore, left-hand side slot 26na prolonged in the direction of

vertical scanning so that each both ends with 26f of upstream slots and downstream slot 26r may be connected, and right-hand side slot 26b are prepared in platen 26n. Left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb are prepared in the range of the direction of vertical scanning for a long time than the impact range of the ink droplet from the nozzle train on the print head. And left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb are prepared so that spacing (main scanning direction) of each center lines may become equal to the width of face of the main scanning direction of a print sheet P. Other configurations are the same as that of the above-mentioned printer 22.

[0102] In addition, when a print sheet P is in the predetermined horizontal-scanning location guided with Guides 29a and 29b, left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb should just be prepared so that one side edge section Pa of the direction of horizontal scanning of a print sheet P may be located on opening of left-hand side slot 26na and the side edge section Pb of another side may be located on opening of right-hand side slot 26nb. Therefore, as mentioned above, when a print sheet P is in an orientation, left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb may be prepared so that the side edge section of a print sheet P may be located in the inside [center line] and the outside of left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb in addition to the mode which has the side edge section on the center line of left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb.

[0103] It connects mutually and 26f of these upstream slots, downstream slot 26r, left-hand side slot 26na, and right-hand side slot 26nb constitute the slot of a quadrilateral. And the absorption member 27 for absorbing this in response to an ink droplet Ip is allotted to the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis.

[0104] The print sheet P passes through the opening top of 26f of upstream slots, and downstream slot 26r, while it is having vertical-scanning delivery carried out by the upstream paper feed rollers 25a and 25b and the downstream paper feed rollers 25c and 25d. Moreover, the print sheet P is positioned about the main scanning direction with Guides 29a and 29b so that the right-hand side edge Pb may be located on right-hand side slot 26nb on platen 26n by locating the left-hand side edge Pa on left-hand side slot 26na. Therefore, in the case of vertical-scanning delivery, the location which has the both-sides edge of a print sheet P on opening of left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb, respectively is maintained, and delivery is made at it.

[0105] Also in the mode of drawing 28, delivery of the above-mentioned 1st thru/or the 3rd above-mentioned example can be performed according to relative-position relation (each nozzle of a nozzle train, and platen 26n) about sending of vertical scanning of upper limit processing and lower limit processing. Therefore, below, printing of the side edge sections Pa and Pb of a print sheet P is explained.

[0106] Drawing 29 is the explanatory view showing printing of the right-and-left side edge section of a print sheet P. Including upper limit processing and lower limit processing, through the whole record of the image to a print sheet P, in the mode of drawing 28, it prints so that a margin may not be prepared in the right-and-left edge of a print sheet P, either. In that case, in horizontal scanning, the print head 28 is sent till the place where all nozzles are located in the place where all nozzles are too located in the outside of a print sheet P, and is sent about one edge till the exceeding the other end of a print sheet P. And not only when Nozzle Nz is on a print sheet P, but when it is the location where Nozzle Nz exceeded the edge of a print sheet P and is on left-hand side slot 26na or right-hand side slot 26nb, according to image data Dn, the regurgitation of the ink droplet is carried out from the nozzle Nz. In addition, the image field (extended partition) of image data Dn has the width of face which has the width of face exceeding the edge of right and left of a print sheet P, and does not exceed spacing of the side attachment walls of the outside of left-hand side slot 26na and right-hand side slot 26nb. For this reason, also when a nozzle is on the outside of a print sheet P on left-hand side slot 26na or right-hand side slot 26nb, the regurgitation of the ink droplet can be carried out according to image data Dn.

[0107] By performing such printing, also when a print sheet P shifts to a main scanning direction somewhat, an image can be formed, without making a margin to the both ends of right and left of

a print sheet P. And since the nozzle which prints the both-sides edge of a print sheet is a nozzle located on left-hand side slot 26na or right-hand side slot 26nb, also when an ink droplet shifts from a print sheet P, an ink droplet reaches left-hand side slot 26na or right-hand side slot 26nb, without reaching center-section 26c of a platen 26. Therefore, a print sheet P is not soiled by the ink droplet which reached center-section 26c of a platen 26.

[0108] F. modification: — the range which this invention is not restricted to an above-mentioned example or an above-mentioned operation gestalt, and does not deviate from that summary in addition — setting — various voice — it is possible to set like and to carry out, for example, the following deformation is also possible.

[0109] F1. modification 1: — the 1st example — upper limit processing and lower limit processing — the law per dot — rule delivery — carrying out — the 2nd example — every the 3-dot 3rd example — the law of delivery of every 6 dots — rule delivery was performed. However, delivery of upper limit processing and lower limit processing is not restricted to this, and can also be made into Sadanori delivery of 2 dots, 4 dots, and 5 dots according to the number of nozzles and nozzle pitch in a nozzle train. That is, as long as the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution is smaller than the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution in intermediate processing intermediate treatment, you may be what kind of delivery. However, the upper limit of a print sheet is more recordable with the nozzle of the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning, so that the feed per revolution of vertical-scanning delivery of upper limit processing is small. Therefore, a downstream slot can be narrowed more and the large platen top face supporting a print sheet can be taken. Similarly, the upper limit of a print sheet is more recordable with the nozzle of the upstream, so that the feed per revolution of vertical-scanning delivery of lower limit processing is small. Therefore, an upstream slot can be narrowed more and the large platen top face supporting a print sheet can be taken.

[0110] moreover, irregular delivery to which delivery in intermediate processing intermediate treatment also repeats delivery of 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots in the order and the law of 11 dots — rule delivery and the law of 24 dots — it is not restricted to rule delivery. For example, in the configuration shown in the 1st example, it is good also as 5 dots, 3 dots, 2 dots, and 6-dot delivery, moreover, the number of nozzles, a nozzle pitch, etc. — responding — the combination of other feeds per revolution — being also employable — the law of other feeds per revolution — it is good also as carrying out rule delivery. That is, as long as the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution is larger than the maximum vertical-scanning feed per revolution in upper limit processing or lower limit edge processing, what kind of vertical-scanning delivery may be performed.

[0111] F2. modification 2: In the above-mentioned example, in the 1st example, the upper limit and lower limit side was a part for two rasters, in the 2nd example, upper limit sides were 16 rasters and the lower limit sides of the image set up across the edge of a print sheet were 30 rasters. And in the 3rd example, upper limit sides were 30 rasters and lower limit sides were 40 rasters. However, the magnitude of the image set up across the edge of a print sheet is not restricted to this. For example, width of face of the part of image data D in which a print sheet P carries out outside \*\*\*\*\* exceeding the upper limit Pf of a print sheet P can be considered as an equivalent for 1/[ of the width of face of downstream slot 26r ] 2. Similarly, width of face of the part of image data D in which a print sheet P carries out outside \*\*\*\*\* across the lower limit Pr of a print sheet P can be considered as an equivalent for 1/[ of the width of face of 26f of upstream slots ] 2. Namely, the width of face of the part of the image data set up to the outside of a print sheet across the edge of a print sheet should be [ that what is necessary is just smaller about an upper limit side than the width of face of downstream slot 26r ] just smaller than the width of face of 26f of upstream slots about a lower limit side. If it is made such, also when there will be nothing in the location which the edge of a print sheet P assumed, the ink droplet Ip for recording the image set up over the print sheet P does not reach platen 26 top face. However, the comparable amount of gaps is permissible also about the case where it shifts to the downstream also about the case where 1/2 of the width of face of a slot, then a print sheet P shift to the upstream.

[0112] Similarly, the width of face of the part of the image data set up to the outside of a print

sheet across the edge of a print sheet also about a side edge on either side should be just smaller than the width of face of \*\* also about left-hand side slot 26na or right-hand side slot 26nb. And the comparable amount of gaps is permissible also about the case where it shifts to the downstream also about the case where 1/2 of the width of face of a slot, then a print sheet P shift to the upstream.

[0113] F3. modification 3: In the above-mentioned example, although both upper limit processing and lower limit processing were performed, the need is accepted and it may be made to perform only a gap or one side. Moreover, although the airline printer of this example equipped the upstream and the downstream of the direction of vertical scanning of a platen 26 with 26f, of upstream slots, and downstream slot 26f, respectively, it is good also as a thing equipped only with either.

[0114] F4. modification 4: You may make it transpose a part of configuration of that hardware was realized to software, and may make it transpose a part of configuration of that software realized to hardware conversely in the above-mentioned example. For example, a host computer 90 can perform a part of function of CPU41 ( drawing 5 ).

[0115] The computer program which realizes such a function is offered with the gestalt recorded on the record medium which a floppy disk, CD-ROM, etc. can computer read. A host computer 90 reads a computer program in the record medium, and transmits it to internal storage or external storage. Or you may make it supply a computer program to a host computer 90 from a program feeder through a communication path. When realizing the function of a computer program, the computer program stored in internal storage is performed by the microprocessor of a host computer 90. Moreover, a host computer 90 may be made to carry out immediate execution of the computer program recorded on the record medium.

[0116] In this specification, in the host computer 90, it is a concept containing hardware and operation system, and the hardware which operates under control of operation system is meant. A computer program makes such a host computer 90 realize the function of above-mentioned each part. In addition, a part of above-mentioned function may be realized by not an application program but operation system.

[0117] In addition, in this invention, not only the record medium of a flexible disk or a pocket mold like CD-ROM but the internal storage in computers, such as various kinds of RAM and ROM, and the external storage currently fixed to computers, such as a hard disk, are included with "the record medium in which computer reading is possible."

[Translation done.]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

## [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The side elevation showing the surrounding structure of the print head of the ink jet printer in the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view showing the situation of printing in the lower limit Pr of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 3] The block diagram showing the configuration of the image processing system as an example of this invention, and an airline printer.

[Drawing 4] The block diagram showing the configuration of the software of this airline printer.

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing the configuration of the machine part of this airline printer.

[Drawing 6] The top view showing the example of the array of the nozzle unit for every color in the print head unit 60.

[Drawing 7] The top view showing the circumference of a platen 26.

[Drawing 8] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle [ near the upper limit (tip) of a print sheet ].

[Drawing 9] The top view showing the relation between image data D and a print sheet P.

[Drawing 10] The side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of printing initiation, and the relation of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 11] The side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of the printing initiation in the example of a comparison, and the relation of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 12] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing.

[Drawing 13] The top view showing 26f of upstream slots at the time of printing the lowest edge of a print sheet, and the relation of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 14] The side elevation showing the print head 28 at the time of printing the lowest edge of the print sheet in the example of a comparison, and the relation of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 15] The side elevation showing the relation between print head 28a in the 2nd example, upstream slot 26fa, and downstream slot 26ra.

[Drawing 16] The side elevation showing the relation between print head 28b at the time of printing the lowest edge of a print sheet, and the relation of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 17] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 18] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 19] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 20] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 21] The side elevation showing the relation between print head 28b in the 3rd example, upstream slot 26fb, and downstream slot 26rb.

[Drawing 22] The explanatory view showing the array of the ink jet nozzle Nz in the heads 61b-66b for ink regurgitation in the 3rd example.

[Drawing 23] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 3rd example.

[Drawing 24] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in upper limit processing of the 3rd example.

[Drawing 25] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing of the 3rd example.

[Drawing 26] The explanatory view showing how each raster is recorded by which nozzle in lower limit processing of the 3rd example.

[Drawing 27] The top view showing the relation between image data Dn and a print sheet P.

[Drawing 28] The top view showing the printer 22n circumference [ platen 26n ].

[Drawing 29] The explanatory view showing printing of the right-and-left side edge section of a print sheet P.

[Drawing 30] The side elevation showing the circumference of the print head of the conventional printer.

## [Description of Notations]

12 -- Scanner

14 -- Keyboard

15 -- Flexible drive

16 -- Hard disk

18 -- Modem

21 -- CRT

22 or 22n -- Printer

23 -- Paper feed motor

24 -- Carriage motor

25a, 25b -- Upstream paper feed roller

25c, 25d -- Downstream paper feed roller

25p, 25q -- Upstream paper feed roller

25r, 25s -- Downstream paper feed roller

26, 26a, 26b, 26n, 26o -- Platen

26c -- Center section

26f, 26fa, 26fb -- Upstream slot

26na(s) -- Left-hand side slot

26nb(s) -- Right-hand side slot

26t, 26ta, 26rb -- Downstream slot

27, 27f, 27r -- Absorption member

28, 28a, 28b, 28o -- Print head

29a, 29b -- Guide

31 -- Carriage

32 -- Control panel

34 -- Sliding shaft

36 -- Driving belt

38 -- Pulley

39 -- Location detection sensor

40 -- Control circuit

41 -- CPU

42 -- PROM

43 -- RAM

44 -- Buffer for a drive

45 -- PC interface

60 -- Print head unit

61-66 -- Head for ink regurgitation

61b-66b -- Head for ink regurgitation

67 -- Introductory tubing

68 -- Ink path

71 --- Cartridge  
 72 --- Cartridge for color ink  
 80 --- Bus  
 81 --- CPU  
 82 --- ROM  
 83 --- RAM  
 84 --- Input interface  
 85 --- Output interface  
 86 --- CRTIC  
 88 --- SIO  
 90 --- Host computer  
 91 --- Video driver  
 95 --- Application program  
 96 --- Printer driver  
 97 --- Resolution conversion module  
 98 --- Color correction module  
 99 --- Halftone module  
 100 --- Rasterizer  
 D\_Dn --- Image data  
 DT --- Dot formation pattern table  
 FD --- Flexible disk  
 Ip --- Ink droplet  
 L31 --- Distance which vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and is printed only with an upstream paper feed roller  
 L41 --- Distance which vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and is printed only with a downstream paper feed roller  
 L32 --- Distance which vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and is printed only with an upstream paper feed roller  
 L42 --- Distance which vertical-scanning delivery is carried out and is printed only with a downstream paper feed roller  
 LUT --- Color correction table  
 N1 --- Nozzle group used by upper limit processing  
 N2 --- Nozzle group used by shift processing  
 N3 --- Nozzle group used by intermediate processing intermediate treatment  
 N4 --- Nozzle group used by shift processing  
 N5 --- Nozzle group used by lower limit processing  
 Nr --- Nozzle group of the upstream  
 Nz --- Nozzle group of the downstream  
 Nz --- Ink jet nozzle  
 ORG --- The Hara color picture data  
 P --- Print sheet  
 PD --- Print data  
 PE --- Piezo-electric element  
 PNT --- Dial-up line  
 Pa --- Left-hand side edge (section)  
 Pb --- Right-hand side edge (section)  
 Pf --- Upper limit (section)  
 Pr --- Lower limit (section)  
 R26 --- Range in which the center section of the platen is established  
 Rf --- Range in which the upstream slot is established  
 Rr --- Range in which the downstream slot is established  
 SV --- Server  
 k --- Nozzle pitch

[Translation done.]



前記主走査の行路の少なくとも一部において前記ドット形成要素を向かい合うように、前記主走査の方向に延長して設けられ、前記印刷媒體を前記ドット記録ヘッドと向かい合うように支持し、前記取扱数のドット形成要素のうち前記主走査の方向の両端のうちの少なくとも一方の端に位置するドット形状要素と向かい合う位置に、前記主走査の方向に延長して設けられる滑輪部を有している、  
前記ドット記録装置は、  
前記印刷媒體体に対して、記録すべき画像が、前記滑輪部を超えて前記印刷媒體体の外周まで設  
かれた実施される滑輪部によって前記コンピュータを生成する機能を、前記コンピュータが実施されるためのコンピュータプログラムを記  
録しているコンピュータを記録する可能な記録媒体。  
（a）前記印刷媒體体の端部近傍において、第1の記録モードでドットの記録を行うとともに、前記印刷媒體体が前記プラテシに支持され、かつ、前記印刷媒體体の上端または下端が前記滑輪部の斯口口にあるときに、前記滑輪部と向かい合う位置にあるドット形成要素の少なくとも一部からインク滴を吐出させて、前記印刷媒體体上にドットを形成する。端部印刷を実施する工程と、（b）前記印刷媒體体の中间部分において、最大の記録モードでドット記録を行うときに、前記滑輪部と前記走査送り量が前記第1の記録モードにおける最大の記録モードよりも大きい第2の記録モードでドットの記録を行う工程と、  
【請求項10】 インク滴を吐出する数のドット形成要素が設けられたドット記録ヘッドを用いて印刷媒體体

【発明の詳細な説明】  
【0001】  
【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、ドット配線ヘッドを用いて配線媒体の表面にドットの配線を行う技術に関する、特に、プリンタを汚すことなく印刷用紙の端部まで印刷を行う技術に関するもの。

【0002】  
【従来の技術】近年、コンピュータの出力装置として、印刷ヘッドのノズルからインクを吐き出すプリンタが広く普及している。図30は、従来のプリンタの印刷ヘッドの構造を示す側面図である。印刷用紙Pは、ラテイン260上でヘッド280に向かひ合うように支持される。そして、印刷用紙Pは、ラテイン260の上流に配された上流側紙送りローラ25P、25q、およびラテン26の下流に配された下流側紙送りローラ25T、25sによって、矢印Aの方向に送られる。ヘッドからインクが吐かれると、印刷用紙P上に次、ドットが記録され、画像が印刷される。

【004】が解説しようとする課題】上記のようなプリンタにおいて印刷用紙の端まで画像を印刷しようとすると、印刷用紙の端が印刷ヘッド下方、すなわちプリンタン上に位置するように印刷用紙を配し、印刷ヘッドからインク液を吐出させる必要がある。しかし、そのような印刷においては、印刷用紙の送りの限界やインク滴の初期定位位置などによって、インク滴が本来想定すべき印刷用紙端部から離れて、プリンタ上に着陸してしまった場合がある。そのような場合には、プリンタ上に着陸したインクによって、その後にプリンタ上を通過する印刷用紙が、汚されてしまう。

【004】この実明は、従来技術における上述の課題を解決するためになされたものであり、プリンタにインク滴を抑制せることなどを、印刷用紙の端部まで印刷を行う技術を提供することを目的とする。

## 【課題を解決するための手段およびその作用：効果】

逆の問題の少ないところを一部で解決するため、本発明では、インク筒を吐出する枚数のドット形成要素が取付けられたドット記録ヘッドを用いて印刷媒体の表面にドット記録の記録を行なうドット記録装置を対象として、所定の処理を行なう。このドット記録装置は、主走査の行路の少なくとも一部においてドット形成要素と向かい合うように、主走査の方向に延長して設けられ、印刷媒体をドット記録部へ向かい合うように支持し、複数のドット形成要素を構成するドット記録部が主走査の方向の両端のうちの少なくとも一方の端部へ向かい合うように設けられており、ドット記録部は主走査の方向に延長して設けられる部を有している、プラットフォーム上を構成するドット形成要素と向かい合う位置に主走査の方向に延長して設けられる部を有している、プラットフォーム上を構成するドット形成要素と向かい合う位置に主走査の方向に延長して設けられる部を有している、  
〔0006〕そのような印刷装置において実現する印刷方法は、ドット記録部へ向かい合うドット記録部の少くとも一部においてドット形成要素と向かい合う位置に主走査の方向に延長して設けられる部を有している、  
〔0006〕そのような印刷装置において実現する印刷方法は、ドット記録部へ向かい合うドット記録部の少くとも一部においてドット形成要素と向かい合う位置に主走査の方向に延長して設けられる部を有している、

【0007】このような態様とすれば、海部と向かい合ったドット間にあるドット形放題要を使用して、プラテンにインク滴を噴射させることなく、印刷用紙の端部まで余白なく印刷を行うことができる。

〔0009〕前記の、複数のドット形状要素のうち少なくとも1個が前記要素の方向に不規則に位置するドット形状要素を要素と向かい合う位置に配置した場合には、印刷媒体の上に、端部の印刷を実施することができる。このように複数のドット形状要素が前記の方向に並んで配置する場合においては、印刷媒体の上に、複数のドット形状要素のうち少なくとも1個が前記要素の方向に不規則に位置するドット形状要素を要素と向かい合う位置に配置した場合には、印刷媒体の上に、端部の印刷を実施することができる。

【0010】また、袖部を、枚数のドット形状要要素のうち少し少なくとも副走査の方向の上流側に位置するドット形状要要素と向かい合う位置に設けた場合には、印刷媒體印刷部を実施。このように面接部とすれば、印刷媒體印刷部の下端が他の開口部にあるときに、このような面接部とすれば、印刷媒體印刷部が、前記ドット位置へに対する副走査を実施することができる。

【0011】なお、印刷接觸において別走査を実施することができる。このように面接部とすれば、印刷媒體印刷部の下端に余白なく面接を記録することができる。

[00112] 上記のような印刷装置においては、印刷機の端部の印刷部の際に、上部固定部と下部固定部から一方のみで印刷部を行なわなければならぬならない。このような印刷装置において、上記のような印刷装置においては、印刷部の端部の印刷部の際に、上部固定部と下部固定部から一方のみで印刷部を行なわなければならない。このように上部固定部と下部固定部から一方のみで印刷部を行なうことは、印刷部の端部の印刷部の際に、上部固定部と下部固定部から一方のみで印刷部を行なうことができる。

[00113] なお、第1の印刷モードで実行される印刷装置においては、1ドット単位の印刷部を送りあることが好ましい。このようにすれば、ドット記録ヘッドにおいてドットを形成するときに近いノズルで印刷媒體の端部を記録することができる。

[00114] なお、上記のような印刷に際しては、印刷装置の端部の印刷部に対して、記録すべき画像が、端部印刷部が実施されると端部部を超えて印刷媒體の外側まで設定された画像データに基づいてドットを形成する。そのようにすれば、印刷媒體の位置

50 プログラムを記録した記録媒体

5) 上記の装置や方法を実現するためのコンピュータプログラムを含み搬送波内に具現化されたデータ信号。

より画像処理装置として機能する他、プリント22と共にコンピュータ90によって印刷装置として機能する。

号（ここではシアン、マゼンタ、ライトシアン、ライトマゼンタ、イエロー、ブラックの名色についての多値化された仮号）に変換している。図4に示した例では、プリントドライバ9-6の内部には、解像度交換モジュール9と、色補正モジュール9-8と、ハーフトーンモジュール9-9と、ラスタライザ100などが備えられている。また、色補正テーブルUT、ドット形成バーチャンテープルDFTも記述されている。なお、アプリケーションプログラム9-5が各専門家の範囲にいって個別に作成され、カラーリング機能を有する。カラーリング機能は、各専門家が各専門家の範囲にいって個別に作成される。

10 の印刷ヘッド 2.8 には野 6 個のインク吐出用ヘッド 6.1 は、各色用ヘッドにインクタンクからインクを導く導入部 6.2 が設けられており、キャリッジ 3.1 の底部には、各色用ヘッドにインクタンクからインクを導く導入部 6.2 が設けられており、キャリッジ 3.1 に用いられるカートリッジ 7.1 およびカラーリンク (K) インク用のカートリッジ 7.1 およびカラーリンク用カートリッジ 7.2 を上方から装着する、各カートリッジに設けられた接続孔に導入部 6.7 が導入され、各インクカートリッジから吐出用ヘッド 6.1 ないし 6.6 へのインクの供給が可能となる。

[0031] キャリッジ 3.1 下部に受けられた各色への

〔図 0.27〕補正されたデータは、例えば 2.5 階調の赤の端で階調質を有している。ハーフトーンモジュール 999 は、ドットを分散して形成することによりプリントデータを実現するためのハーフトーン処理 2.2 で、この階調質を実現するためのハーフトーンモジュール 9 は、ドット形成ノータンテーブル DT を参照することにより、画像データの階調質に応じて、それぞれのインクドットのドット密度を変える。ドット密度が一定した上で、ハーフトーン処理 1.1 で示すように、ドット密度が変化した上で、データ一データ一データの間隔でドット密度が変化する。

95から受け取り、これをプリント2.2が処理可能な倍

号(ここではシアン、マゼンタ、ライトシアン、ライトマゼンタ、イエロー、ブラックの各色についての多極化さ

れ、キャリッジ31を搬動可能に保持する搬動部34と  
キャリッジモータ24との間に無端の駆動ベルト36を

図4に示した例では、ブリードした信号によって、内部部品は、解像度歪モジュール9によって、色修正モジュール9と、ハーフトーンモジュール9と、ラスター化モジュール9と、補正テーブルモジュール9と、ドット形成バーンテーブルモジュール9とが構成されている。なお、アプリケーションプロトコルDTLも記述されている。

**[0026]** 解像度変換モジュール9は、アリケーション9が扱っているカラーパンデータの解像度、即ち、単位毎さ当りの画素数をパラメータのB96に扱うことができる解像度に変換する役割を果たす。こうして解像度変換された画像データは、まだRG Bの3色からなる画像情報であるから、色補正モジュール98は色補正テーブルLUTを参照しつつ、各画素ごとにプリント2が使用するシアン(C)、マゼンタ(M)、ライドシアン(LC)、ライトマゼンタ(LM)、グリーン(G)、ブルー(B)の6色の各画素を生成する。

【0027】色補正されたデータは、例えば2.5.6階調の値の幅(レジスト)を用いています。ハーフトーンモジュール999は、ドットを分散して形成することによりプリント用紙面に適した状態で階調値を有しています。ハーフトーンモジュール999は、ドットを実行するためのハーフトーン処理を行います。ハーフトーンモジュール999は、ドット形成ハーフトーンブルドットを参照することにより、画像データの階調値に基づいてドットを設定した上で、ハーフトーン処理を行います。ドットが複数現われた場合はドットをタテラバフタリ

【002.9】キャリッジ31をプラン2.6の軸方向に搬送する機構と、キャリッジモータ2.3によって用紙Pを搬送する機構と、キャリッジモータ2.4によつてキャリッジ31をプラン2.6の軸方向に往復動作させる機構と、キャリッジ31に搭載された印刷ヘッド2.8を駆動してインクの吐出およびインクドットの形成を行う機構と、これらの紙送りモード2.3、キャリッジモータ2.4、印刷ヘッド2.8および操作部パネル32との連絡を取る制御回路4.0などから構成されている。

往復動させる機構は、ブランテン26の軸と平行に架設さ

れ、キャリッジ31を搬動可能に保持する搬動部34とキャリッジモータ24との間に無端の駆動ベルト36を

強度のブリッジ3と、キャリッジ3の原点位置を検出する位置検出センサ3-9等から構成されている。  
【図3-03】キャリッジ3には、風ain（K）用のカートリッジ1ヒンアン（C）、ライシング（L-C）、マゼンタ（M）、ライトマゼンタ（LM）、イエロ（Y）の6色のインクを取付したカラーリンク用カートリッジ2が搭載可能である。キャリッジ3の下部

10 の印刷ヘッド2.8には計6箇のインク吐出用ヘッド6.1ないし6.6が形成されており、キャリッジ3.1の底部には、この各色用ヘッドにインクタンクからインクを導く導入部7.6が組み込まれている。キャリッジ3.1に屎（K）インク用のカートリッジ7.1およびカラーリンク用カートリッジ7.2を上方から挿入する、各カートリッジに設けられた構造孔に導入管6.7が挿入され、各インクカートリッジから吐出用ヘッド6.1ないし6.6へのインクの供給が可能となる。

【0031】キャリッジ3.1下部に設けられた各色のヘ

20 ット6-1ないし6-6には、各色ごとに4~8個のノスルバ  
ックが取付けられており、各ノスルバックに、電磁装置の一つつ  
あつて対応性に優れていたビンズテックスPEを一つつ  
する。ビンズテックスPEは、ノズルNとまでインクを導くイ  
ンク通路に接する位置に配置されている。ビンズテックスP  
Eは、周知のように、電圧の印加により結晶構造が歪  
み、極めて高速に電気-機械エネルギーの変換を行う素子  
である。本実施例では、ビンズテックスPEの両端に歟けら  
れた電極間に所定時間間隔の電圧を印加することにより、  
ビンズテックスPEが電圧の印加時間間隔の時間内に瞬時に

田の一部が、ノズル曲面の上に付着する。この状態で、ノズル曲面から噴出する墨は、ノズル曲面上の墨の供給部に衝突して吸収され、この吸収部分にはビエニカルインクが、噴射部には、電子の力によってノズル N<sub>2</sub>の先端部に付着する。このビエニカル粒子 1 pがブレード 2から高速に吐出される。このビエニカル粒子 1 pがブレード 2に接觸された用紙に飛沫込むことにより、印刷が行われる。

【0032】図 6 は、インク吐出用ヘッド 6 1 ~ 6 6 におけるインクジェットノズル N<sub>2</sub>の配置を示す説明図である。これらのノズルの配置は、ブラック (K)、シアン (C)、ライトシアン (LM)、マゼンタ (M)、ランバー (Y) の各色ごとに、ノズル N<sub>1</sub> (イエロー) にインク供給される。

【033】図7は、ラテン26の開刃を示す平面図である。ラテン26は、主走査の方向に、このプリンタヘッドに配列されているノズルの配置を示す図である。例えは、開刃に3ラスター分の間隔をあけて配されているノズルのビッチは4である。

50 タ22で使用可能な印刷用紙Pの最大幅よりも狭く設計

と下流側海部26「の開口上を通過していく。

ルを有するものとする。主走査の際には、各ノズルが一つのラスターの記録を担当する。ここで、「ラスター」とは、主走査方向に並ぶ画素の列である。そして、「面積」とは、インク滴を駆除させドットを記録する位置を規定するために、印刷媒体上に既定で定められた方眼状の枠である。ここでは、各ノズルは3ラスター分の間隔をあけて配されているものとする。

【0043】図8において、縦に並ぶ1列の項目は、印別ヘッド2.8において、各升目の中の1～8の数字番号に「#」を付して各ノズルを表す。図8では、時間とともに刷毛並み方向に相対的に送られる印別ヘッド2.8を、側に左から右にずらして示している。印別ヘッド2.8を7回繰り返す。この上端処理が、特許請求の範囲にいいう「第1の記録モード」における印刷である。なお、副走査ラバーの単位の「ドット」は、副走査方向の印別解像度に対する「1ドット分のピッチを意味しており、これほどラスターのピッチよりも大きい。」

【0036】次に、プリント2.2の制御回路4.0（図5参照）の内部構成を説明する。制御回路4.0の内部には、CPU4.1、PROM4.2、RAM4.3の他、コンピュータ9.0とのデータのやり取りを行なうPCIインターフェース4.5と、インク吐出用ヘッド6.1～6.6にインクドットのOFF選択用ヒバッファ4.4などが設けられており、これらの電子および回路バスで相互に接続されている。制御回路4.0は、コンピュータ9.0で処理されたドットデータを受け取り、これを一時的にRAM4.3に蓄え、所定のタイミングで驱动用ヒバッファ4.4に出力する。

【0037】以上説明したハードウェア構成を有するプリンタ2.2は、紙送りモータ2.3により用紙Pを送達し、キャリッジ3.1をキャリッジモーター2.4により往復運動させ、所定の印幅ヘッド2.8の各ノズルユニットのエジェンスを駆動して、各色インク滴1Pの吐出を行ない、インクドットを形成して用紙P上に多色の画線を形成する。

【0038】なお、本実施例のプリントにおいては、印刷用紙Pの上端部「F」を下流側端部2.6「F」上で印刷し、下端部「P」を上流側端部2.6「F」上で印刷するため、印刷用紙の上端部と下端部において、印刷用紙の中間部分とは異なる印刷処理が行われる。この明細書では、印刷用紙の上端部と下端部における印刷処理を「上端部印刷処理」と、印刷用紙の下端部における印刷処理を「下端部印刷処理」と呼ぶ。また、上端部処理と下端部処理とをまとめて呼ぶときには「上下端部処理」と呼ぶ。

【0039】また、上端部端部2.6「F」および下端部端部2.6「F」の副走査方向の幅Wは、次の式で定めることができる。

[0040]  $W = p \times n + a$   
 [0041] ここで、 $p$ は、上下端処理における割定差  
 送りの1回の送り量（インチ）である。 $n$ は、上端処  
 理、下端処理それぞれにおいて実施する割定差送りの回  
 数である。 $a$ は、「上端処理、下端処理それぞれにおいて

想定される副船底取りの誤差である。下端処理(上流側海部2.6t)における $\alpha$ の値は、上端処理(下流側海部2.6t)における $\alpha$ の値よりも大きくなることから、上記のように下端処理の際にノズルから吐出されるインク滴を十分受け止めるだけの幅を持つ下部を設けることができる。

【0042】(2)副走送り：  
(1)第1実施例の上端処理：図8は、  
(先端)近傍において、各ラスターがどの  
どのように記録されているかを示す透明  
では、透明を簡単にするため、1列のノ

ルを有するものとする。主走査の際には、各ノズルが一つのラスターの蛇縫を担当する。ここで、「ラスター」とは、主走査方向に並ぶ画素の列である。そして、「面縫」とは、インク滴を印刷させドットを面縫する位置を規定するために、印頭部全体上に反復的に定められた方眼状の目である。ここでは、各ノズルは3ラスター分の間隔をあけて配されているものとする。

[0043] 8において、各升目の目は、印刷ヘッド2.8を表している。各升目の中の1～8の数字番号に「#」を付して各ノズルを表す。図8では、時間とともに印刷並方向に相対的に送られる印頭ヘッド2.8を、順に左から右に順次して示している。図8に示すように、上端処理においては、1ドットづつの走査並送り7回繰り返す。この上端処理が、特許請求の範囲にいう「1ドットの記録コード」における印刷である。なお、副走査並量の単位の「1ドット」は、ビッチを方向印解像度に対応する1ドット分のビッチを意味しており、これはラスターのビッチとも等しい。

[0044]その後、中間処理に移行して、5 ドット、2 ドット、3 ドット、6 ドットの送りをその順に繰り返す。この中間処理が、特殊請求の範囲にいう「第2の記録モード」における印刷である。このように異なる送り量を組み合わせて刷選送を行ふ方式を「交換送り」といふ。上記のような刷選送りを実現すると、一部のラスタタはそれを二つノズルで記録される。したがって、各ラスタは、二つのノズルで印刷される。例えば、図 8において、上から 5 番目のラスタは、#2 のノズルと #1 のノズルとで記録される。この際、#2 のノズルは例えば偶数ドレスの画素を記録し、#1 のノズルは奇数ドレスの画素を記録する。また、上から 9 番目のラスタは、#3 のノズルと#

2のノズルで記録される。このように、一つのラスタ内の画素を複数のノズルで分担して印刷する方式を「オーバーラップ印刷」といふ。オーバーラップ印刷においては、一つのラスターは、印刷ヘッドに対する印刷用紙の印刷定位方向の位置が互いに異なる枚数回の主走査において、そのラスター上を通過する複数のノズルによってドットを記録される。

【図5-5】一方、図8において、最上段から4本のラスターは、印刷の際の主走査において#1のノズルが1度通過するだけである。したがって、これらのラスターについては、二つのノズルで画素を分担して印刷することができない。よつて、本実施例では、これら4本のラスターは、画像を記録するために使用することはしないものとする。すなわち、本実施例において画像を記録するために使用できるラスターは、印刷ヘッド2.8上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスターのうち、走査方向上流の機械から5番目以降のラスターとなる。この画像を記録するため

また、画角記録のために使用しないラスターの領域を「印刷不可領域」と呼ぶ。図8においては、印刷ヘッド2-8上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスターについて、上から順に付した番号を、図の左側に記載している。以降、上端処理のドットの記録を示説する画面においても同様である。なお、図において大体で囲まれたノズルが、ラスター内にドットを記録するノズルである。

【図8】図8において、上から1~3番目や1~5番目のラスターは、印刷の際の主座面において3個のノズルが通過する。そのような、印刷において3つ以上のノズルが通過するラスターについては、その中の二つのノズルのみがドットを記録するものとする。それらのラスターは、できるだけ中間処理に移行した後にそのラスター上を通過するノズルで記録することが好ましい。中間処理においては、空隙通りが行われており、隣り合ラスターを通じてノズルの組み合わせが選ってくるため、1ドットにつづけるノズルの組み合わせが選ってくるため、印刷結果が高画質となることが可能である。

【0047】本実施例における上端処理に比べて、印刷結果が高画質となることは、印刷用紙の上端まで余白なし

29 く画像を記録する。前述のように、本実験においては、印刷ヘッド 2.8 上のズレがドットを記録しうるラ  
スタのうち、副走査方向上流の端から 5 番目以降のラス  
タ (印刷可能領域) を使用して、画像を記録することが  
できる。したがって、印刷用紙の上端ぎりぎりの位置に  
上記端から 5 番目のラスタが位置するように、印刷ヘッ  
ド 2.8 に対して印刷用紙を配置してドットの記錄を開始  
することとすれば、理論上は、印刷用紙の上端いっぱい  
まで画像を記録することができる。しかし、副走査送り  
の際には送り皿についてインク滴が生じる現象の出方  
た、印刷ヘッドの製造誤差などによりインク滴の出方  
向が異なる場合もある。そのような理由から印刷用紙上  
へのインク滴の初期位置がずれた場合についても、印刷  
用紙の上端に余白が生じないようにするためにが好まし  
い。よって本実験では、印刷に使用する画像データ D  
は、印刷ヘッド 2.8 上のズレがドットを記録しうるラ  
スタのうち、副走査方向上流の端から 5 番目のラスタか  
ら設定し、一方で、印刷用紙 P の上端が、副走査方向上  
流の端から 7 番目のラスタの位置にある状態から印刷を  
開始することとする。したがって、印刷開始時の各ラス  
タに対する印刷用紙上端の規定位置は、図 8 に示すよう  
に、副走査方向上流の端から 5 番目のラスタの位置であ  
る。

30 【0.048】図 9 は、画像データ D と印刷用紙 P との関  
係を示す平面図である。上述のように、本実験では、  
印刷用紙 P の上端 P<sub>f</sub> を超えて印刷用紙 P の外側まで面  
像データ D を設定する。また、下端側についても、同様  
の理由から、印刷用紙 P の下端 P<sub>b</sub> を超えて印刷用紙 P  
の外側まで画像データ D を設定する。したがって、本実  
験においては、画像データ D と印刷用紙 P の大きさ、

[0044]その後、中期処理に移行して、5 ドット、2 ドット、3 ドット、6 ドットの送りをその順に繰り返す。この中期処理が、特許請求の範囲にいう「第2の記録モード」における印刷である。このように異なる送り量を組み合わせて印刷を行う方法を「交換送り」という。上記のような記録送りを実施すると、一部のラスタータを除き、各ラスターはそれ二つのノズルで記録される。すなわち、本実施例では、各ラスターは、二つのノズルで印刷される。例えば、図 8において、ラスター #1 と #2 を組み合わせて印刷を行う方法を、「交換送り」という。上記のような記録送りを実施すると、一部のラスターを除き、各ラスターはそれ二つのノズルで記録される。この際、#2 のノズルは例えば偶数アドレスの画素を記録し、#1 のノズルは奇数アドレスの画素を記録する。また、上から 9 番目のラスターは、#3 のノズルと #2 のノズルとで記録される。このように、一つのラスター内の画素を奇数のノズルで分担して印刷する方法を「オーバーラップ印刷」という。オーバーラップ印刷においては、一つのラスターは、印刷ヘッドに対する印刷用紙の副走査方向の位置が互いに異なる複数回の主走査において、そのラスター上を通過する複数のノズルによってドットを記録される。

[0045]一方、図 8において、最上段から 4 本のラスターは、印刷の際の主走査において #1 のノズルが 1 度通過するだけである。したがって、これらのラスターについては、二つのノズルで画素を分担して印刷することができない。よって、本実施例では、これら 4 本のラスターは、画像を記録するために使用することはしないものとする。すなわち、本実施例において画像を記録するために使用できるラスターは、印刷ヘッド 2.8 上のノズルがドットを記録するラスターのうち、副走査方向の端から 5 番目以降のラスターとする。この画像を記録するため

[0038]なお、本実施例のプリンタにおいては、印 刷用紙 P の上端 P<sub>1</sub> を下流側部 2.6' 上で印刷し、下 端 P<sub>2</sub> を上流側部 2.6' 上で印刷するために、印刷用 紙を保たれ、その間の部分をプラテン 2.6 の上面によつて は押さなる印刷処理が行われる。この印刷処理では、印刷 用紙の中间部分における印刷処理を「中期処理」と呼 び、また、印刷用紙の上端部分における印刷処理を「上 端処理」、印刷用紙の下端部分における印刷処理を「下 端処理」と呼ぶ。また、上端処理と下端処理とをまちて て呼ぶときには、「上端処理」と呼ぶ。  
[0039]また、上流側部 2.6' および下流側部 2.6' の副走査方向の幅 W<sub>1</sub> は、次の式で定めることとする。  

$$W = p \times n + a$$

[0040]ここで、p は、上下端処理における副走査 送りの 1 回の送り量（インチ）である。n は、上端処理、下端処理それぞれにおいて実施する副走査送りの回 数である。a は、上端処理、下端処理それぞれにおいて 検定される副走査送りの誤差である。下端処理（上流側 部 2.6'）における a の値は、上端処理（下流側部 2.6'）における a の値よりも大きくなることを好ましい。  
[0041]また、これら上端処理部 2.6' と下流側部 2.6' が接続されている。上端処理部 2.6' が最もよく使われる。これは吸収するための吸収部 2.7 f、2.7 r が置かれている。また、これら上端処理部 2.6' と下流側部 2.6' の底部分にはそれぞれインク滴落孔<sub>1</sub> P<sub>1</sub> を設けており、これが吸収するための吸収部 2.7 f、2.7 r が置かれている。上端処理部 2.6' は、印刷ヘッド 2.8 上のノズルのうち最も左側のノズル N<sub>1</sub> のうち最も左側のノズルを含む下流側のノズルを含む下流側のノズル N<sub>2</sub> のうち最も右側のノズルを含む上端処理部 2.6' のノズル群 N<sub>1</sub> (図 7) において絶縁するためのインク滴を十分受け取られるだけの幅を有する構造である。

[0042]（2）副走査送り：  
(1) 第 1 実施例の上端処理：図 8 は、印刷用紙の上端 (先端) 近傍において、各ラスターがどのノズルによって記録されているかを示す説明図である。このように記録されているとすれば、上下端処理の際にノズルから吐出されるインク滴を十分受け取られるだけの幅を有する構造である。

（00501）図7において、印刷ヘッド2.8の斜線で示す部分ではない。印刷ヘッド2.8のノズルが位置する部分である。主走査の際にそれらのノズルが通過する部分の下方には、下流側燃焼部2.6より噴射しており、下流側燃焼部2.6上の一地点處で示す位置に印刷用紙Pの上端P1があるときに、印刷が開始される。

（00511）前述のように、印刷開始時において、印刷用紙Pの上端P1は、印刷ヘッド2.8上のノズルがドットを配置するラスタのうち、副走査方向上流の端から7番目のラスタの位置にある。すなわち、図10を使用して説明すれば、印刷用紙Pの上端は、#1のノズルから数えて6ラスター後ろの位置にあることとなる。なお、図10においては、画像データ上に想定されたパス及び印刷位置を破線で示している。しかたって、この状態から印刷が開始するとしてみると、印刷領域の最上段のラスタ（図8において、上から5番目のラスター）が#2のノズル下に位置するまではまだ印刷用紙Pはない。したがって、印刷用紙Pの方にはまだ印刷用紙Pはない。したがって、印刷用紙Pの印刷が開始するとしてみると、#2のノズルから吐出されたインク滴1pは、そのまま下流側燃焼部2.6に落下することとなる。

[0053]逆に、何からかの理由により、印刷用紙Pが本体の送り皿よりも少なく送られてしまうことも考えられる場合に、本体の印刷新規則があるべき位置に印刷頭部に着脱してしまうことなどとなる。しかし、図8に示すように、本体の印刷新規則においては、用紙の規定上端面位置から2ラバスターは、#1と#2のノスルで遮断されることとなる。これらのノズルの下方向には下流側頭部26が設けられている。これらのノズルが下流側頭部26によって遮断されたり、逆に、インク筒1Pが印刷用紙Pに着脱しなかつたとしても、そのインク筒1Pは下流側頭部26にて吸収されることとなる。したがって、インク筒1Pがフランジ26上面に着脱する、のちに印刷用紙を汚すことはない。すなはち、印刷用紙P1が規定上端面位置よりも後ろに着脱する場合においては、本体の印刷新規則における印刷用紙P1が規定上端面位置よりも後ろに着脱する場合でも、

印刷用紙上端位置からの距離が2ラスタ以下である場合に、インク筒 P がプラテン 26 上面部に接触して、のうちに印刷用紙 P を汚すことはない。

(4) 印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5

印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5 は、上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b および下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d の二組のローラにより保持され、副産送りされることが望ましい。一方のローラのみで保持され、副産送りされる場合に比べ、より正確に副産送りをすることができるからである。しかし、印刷用紙の上端 P f が印刷する際には、印刷用紙 P は上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみによって保持され、副産送りをされる。本実験施設においては、印刷ヘッド 28 上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスターのうち印刷方向上流の端から 7番目のラスターの位置に、印刷用紙の上端 P f が位置する状態で印刷される(図 8 よび図 10 参照)。したがって、図 10 に示すように、その位置から、印刷用紙上端 P f が下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d に保持されるまでのあいだ、すなわち、L-3 1.5 の距離だけ印刷用紙が上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみで

よつて副走査送りがされ、印刷が実行される。本実験例においては、この上流側走査送りローラ 2 5 a, 2 5 b の間に、によって副走査送りがされ、印刷結果が高品質となる。なお、上記比較的短いため、印刷結果が高品質となる。なお、上記のような能動に限らず、副走査方向の下流側の端の近傍のノズルで印刷用紙の上端 P に近傍を印刷する結果とすれば、上記の効果を発揮することができる。そして、特に、上端走査送り部（上流側走査送りローラ 2 5 a, 2 5 b）にて、上端走査送り機能に有効である。

【0.059】図 1-2において、墨下段から 4 本のラスターは、印刷面において # 8 のノズルが 1 過通過するだけでも、そして、墨下段から 5 本目以上のラスターは二以上のノズルで配線される。したがって、印刷用紙の下端部における印刷可能範囲は、墨下段から 5 本目以上のラスターの領域である。

【0.060】また、図 1-2において、下から 9 番目や 10 番目のラスターなどは、印刷の際の主走査において 3 個以上のノズルが通過する。そのように、印刷において三つ以上のノズルが通過するラスター上においては、必ず中間処理においてそのラスター上を通過するノズルで配線することが好ましい。ドットづつの定則送りが行われる下端処理において、印刷結果が極めて高品質となることがわかる。

【0053】逆に、何らかの理由により、印刷用紙Pが本来の送り皿よりも少なく送られてしまうことも考えられる。そのような場合には、本来印刷用紙があるべき位置に印刷用紙がないこととなり、インク滴1Dが下方の構造物に接触してしまうこととなる。しかし、図8に示すように、本実施例においては、用紙の想定上端位置から2ラスタは、#1と#2のノズルで距離されることと異なる。これらのノズルの下方には下流側海部2.6に於て、インク滴1Dが印刷用紙Pが受けられており、常にインク滴1Dは下流側海部2.6に衝撃しながら落し、吸収筒滴2.7に吸引されることとなる。したがって、インク滴1Dが印刷用紙2.6上面に直接落する事はない。したがって、印刷用紙Pが印刷開始時に、印刷用紙Pが想定上端位置よりも後ろにある場合でも、上端P1が想定上端位置よりも前に印刷用紙Pが本海部2.6に落ちる。したがって、本実施例においては、印刷用紙Pが想定上端位置よりも後ろにある場合でも、印刷用紙Pが本海部2.6に落ちる。

印刷用紙上端位置からの距離が2ラスタ以下である場合に、インク筒 P がプラテン 26 上面部に接触して、のうちに印刷用紙 P を汚すことはない。

(4) 印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5

印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5 は、上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b および下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d の二組のローラにより保持され、副産送りされることが望ましい。一方のローラのみで保持され、副産送りされる場合に比べ、より正確に副産送りをすることができるからである。しかし、印刷用紙の上端 P f が印刷する際には、印刷用紙 P は上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみによって保持され、副産送りをされる。本実験施設においては、印刷ヘッド 28 上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスターのうち印刷方向上流の端から 7番目のラスターの位置に、印刷用紙の上端 P f が位置する状態で印刷される(図 8 よび図 10 参照)。したがって、図 10 に示すように、その位置から、印刷用紙上端 P f が下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d に保持されるまでのあいだ、すなわち、L-3 1.5 の距離だけ印刷用紙が上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみで

よつて制刷送りがされ、印刷が実行される。本実施例においては、この上流側制送りローラ 2.5 a、2.5 b のみによって制刷送りがされ、印刷結果が高品質となる。なお、上記のどのような能動性に限らず、制刷送り方向の下流側の端の近傍のノズルで印刷用紙の上端 P「近傍」を印刷する能動性とするれば、上記の効果を奏ずることができる。そして、特に、上流側制送りローラ 2.5 a、2.5 b の送り機率が比較的低い場合に有効である。

(C) 0.5 さらには、上端部の印刷を行う際、印刷用紙 Pは、上流側制送りローラ 2.5 a、2.5 b とプラテン 2.6 の上面の 2カ所で支えられている。この二つの下流側の樹脂部 2.6 上において比較的、印刷用紙の上端部分が下方に傾みにくく。よつて、印刷用紙の横みによつて上端部分の印刷結果の品質が悪化する可能性が小さい。

図 1 において、層下段から 4 本のラスタ [0059] 図 1 において、層下段から 4 本のラスターは、印刷において # 8 のノズルが 1 本通過するだけである。そして、層下段から 5 本以上のラスターは二以上のノズルで記録される。したがつて、印刷用紙の下端部における印刷可能領域は、層下段から 5 本目以上のラスターの領域である。

[0060] また、図 1 において、下から 9番目や 10番目ラスターなどは、印刷の際の主走査において 3個以上のノズルが通過する。そのような、印刷において三つのノズルが通過する際についへて、できるだけ中間修理位置にてそのラスター上を通過するノズルで配線することが好みしい。ドットづつの中間修理が行われる下端修理に比べて、印刷結果が高品質となることが

印刷用紙上端位置からの距離が2ラスタ以下である場合に、インク筒 P がプラテン 26 上面部に接触して、のうちに印刷用紙 P を汚すことはない。

(4) 印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5

印刷用紙上端ローラ 2.5 は、上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b および下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d の二組のローラにより保持され、副産送りされることが保証ほしい。一方のローラのみで保持され、副産送りされがる場合には比べ、より正確に副産送りができることがでできるからである。しかし、印刷用紙の上端 P f が印刷する際には、印刷用紙 P は上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみによって保持され、副産送りをされてしまう。本実験施設においては、印刷ヘッド 28 上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスターのうち印刷方向上流の端から 7番目のラスターの位置に、印刷用紙の上端 P f が位置する状態で印刷が実現される(図 8 よび図 10 参照)。したがって、図 10 に示すように、その位置から、印刷用紙上端 P f が下流側紙送りローラ 2.5 c, 2.5 d に保持されるまでの間であるが、すなわち、L-3 1.5 の距離だけ印刷用紙がまわられる間、上流側紙送りローラ 2.5 a, 2.5 b のみに

#7. #8のノズルから吐出されたインク滴Pは、そのまま上流側部2.6 fに落すこととなる。  
【0064】また、何らかの理由により、印刷用紙Pが本来の位置よりも少し送られてしまつた場合にも、#7. #8のノズルが印刷用紙Pの下端P'を超えて飛ぶことなく、#12において、下から5番目および6番目のラスタ（図12）に対してインク滴P'を吐出しているため、印刷用紙Pの下端P'に画像を記録することがででき、今まで余白でできてしまつたことがない。すなはち、#14ラストタブPの下端に、印刷用紙Pの下端に「金印」

【0068】(1) 比較例の下端送り: 図15は、比較例における印刷用紙Pの下端P-Tの印刷をする際の印画面図である。印画面図において印画用紙Pと印画用紙Pの関係を示す側面図である。

【0069】(2) 下流端部2.8と印画用紙Pの関係を示す側面図である。

【0070】(3) 印画用紙Pの下端部分を印刷しても、印画用紙P上に複数することになったインク滴は、アランソン2.6の上面に複数することはない。しかし、比較例では、図15に示すように、印画用紙Pの下端が上流端部リローラー2.5bと離れ、印画用紙Pから印画紙が送り出するまでに、印画用紙が送られる距離

【0071】(4) 実験例の場合(図14のL4.1)に比べて及ぼす影響である。すなわち、比較的送り精度が低い下流端部は送りローラー2.5c、2.5dのみによって制限送りがされ、印刷実験される区間が狭い。このため、印刷結果の品質が実験的に比べて低い。

【0068】(1) 比較例の下端送り: 図15は、比較例における印刷用紙Pの下端P-Tの印刷をする際の印画面図である。印画面図において印画用紙Pと印画用紙Pの関係を示す側面図である。

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【0070】(3) 印画用紙Pの下端部分を印刷しても、印画用紙P上に複数することになったインク滴は、アランソン2.6の上面に複数することはない。しかし、比較例では、図15に示すように、印画用紙Pの下端が上流端部リローラー2.5bと離れ、印画用紙Pから印画紙が送り出するまでに、印画用紙が送られる距離

【0071】(4) 実験例の場合(図14のL4.1)に比べて及ぼす影響である。すなわち、比較的送り精度が低い下流端部は送りローラー2.5c、2.5dのみによって制限送りがされ、印刷実験される区間が狭い。このため、印刷結果の品質が実験的に比べて低い。

印刷結果の品質が低下する可能性がある。そこで、上流側機部の印刷の際に、印刷部部分の印刷を行う場合に、印刷結果がローラ 25 c, 25 d のみによって印刷される。そのため、下流側機部 26 f 上において、印刷用紙 P の下端部分が下方に飛みやすい。よって、第 2 実施例は、第 1 例と同様に、印刷部の印刷の際に、印刷結果の品質が低下する可能性があるが比較的大きい。

図 16 は、第 2 実施例における印刷装置構成である。ここで示す印刷装置構成は、印刷部 26 r の構造を示す側面図である。ここで示す印刷装置構成は、印刷部 26 r が 1 個のノズルを有する印刷装置である。ここで示す印刷装置構成において、下端処理を行なう場合で、印刷部 26 r は、副走行方向に、ノズル # 1 ～ # 3 に向かって並んで設けられており、また、上流側機部 26 f は、ノズル # 9 ～ # 1 と向かい合う位置に設けられている。他の点はすでに説明した印刷装置と同様の構成である。また、この第 2 実施例では、オーバーラップ印刷を行なわない。すなわち、各ラスターは 1 枚の主走行において複数のズレで記録される。

がどのノズルによってどのように記録されているかが示す説明図である。図17と図18は、ヘッドカラスタを記録していく様子を上下二つに分割して示している。図17の下部が、図18の上部につながる。なお、上から38番目から42番までのラスタは、図17および図18において重複して記録されている。

【0072】図17に示すように、第2実施例の上端処理においては、3 ドットづつの副走査走りを1回繰り返す。この上端処理が、特許請求の範囲において「第1の記録モード」における印刷である。この上端処理においては、印刷ヘッド28 aの#1～#3ノズル以外のノズルは使用しない。なお、図において太線で囲まれたノズルが、ラスタにドットで「後援処理」を行なわれる。【0073】その後、ドットごとに上端処理を行う前に、下端処理を行なう。「下端処理」が行なわれるまでの上端処理部分の印刷結果の品質が低下する可能性がある。

【0067】さらに、下端部分の印刷を行う際、印刷用紙Pは、下流側紙送りローラ25 c、25 dとプランチン26の上面の2カ所で支えられている。このため上端側紙送りローラ25 c、25 dの下端部分が下方に傾くに比例して、印刷用紙の紙面によって上端部分の印刷結果の品質が低下する可能性がある。

移行処理においては、上端処理のときと同じく 3 ドットづつの削除送りが 4 回行われる。移行処理においては、# 1 ~ # 11 のすべてのノズルが使用される。その後、図 1-8 に示すように、中間処理に移行して、11 ドットの定則送りが繰り返される。この中間処理が、条件範囲について「第 2 の記録モード」における印刷である。

【0014】図 1-7において、最上段から 2 番目、3 番目、6 番目のラスタは、印刷の際の主走査においてノズルが動かない。したがって、最上段から 6 番目までのラスタについては、隣り合うラスター間に隔壁して画素を印刷することができない。本実施例では、これら 6 本のラスターが「印刷不可領域」である。また、上から 1・3 番目や 16 番目のラスターのような、2 以上のノズルが通過する

みがドットを記録するものと並ぶ。

【007 5】第2実施例では、印刷ヘッド28上のノズルがドットを記録するラスターのうち、副走査方向上流の端から7番目以降のラスター(印刷可能な領域)を使用して、画像を記録することができる。よって、印刷に使用する画像データDは、副走査方向上流の端から7番目のラスターから設定する。しかし、第1実施例と同様の理由から、印刷は、印刷用紙Pの上端が副走査方向上流の端から7番目の位置にあるときではなく、2番目のラスターの位置にあるときから開始される。すなわち、印刷開始時の各ラスターによる上端の位置を固定位置Dに示すように、副走査方向上流の端から2.3番目のラスターの位置である。よって、第2実施例においては、想定される印刷用紙Pの上端の位置を越えて1.6ラスターだけ画像データDが複数される。そのため、印刷用紙Pの送りに障害が生じて印刷用紙Pが余分に送られてしまっても、その差分が1.6ラスター以内であれば、印刷用紙Pの上端まで余白なく画像を形成することができる。

印刷用紙Pの上端の位置を超えて販売される16ラスクタ、および上端の位置からの20ラスクタはノズル#1~#3のみで記録される。そして、ノズル#1~#3の下方には、下流端部26'aが設けられている。よって、印刷用紙Pの上端の規定位置をこえて(すなわち、印刷用紙Pが存在しない範囲に)販売された、上述の16ラスクタに対してインク滴を吐出しても、ブランチ26'a上にインク滴を抑制させてしまうことがない。また、印刷用紙Pの送りに誤差が生じて印刷用紙Pが規定位置まで送られなかった状態で、印刷用紙Pの上端部に割り当てられたラスクタに対してもインク滴を吐出しても、送りの誤差が1ラスクタ以内では、ブランチ26'a上にインク滴を抑制させてしまうことがない。

(イ) [0077] (2) 第2実施例の下端処理: 図19および図20は、第2実施例の下端処理において、各ラスクタ

移行処理においては、上端処理のときと同じく 3 ドットづつの削除送りが 4 回行われる。移行処理においては、# 1 ~ # 11 のすべてのノズルが使用される。その後、図 1-8 に示すように、中間処理に移行して、11 ドットの定則送りが繰り返される。この中間処理が、条件範囲について「第 2 の記録モード」における印刷である。

【0074】図 1-7において、最上段から 2 番目、3 番目、6 番目のラスタは、印刷の際の主走査においてノズルが動かない。したがって、最上段から 6 番目までのラスターについては、隣り合うラスター間に隔壁を印刷することができない。本実施例では、これら 6 本のラスターが「印刷不可領域」である。また、上から 1-3 番目や 1-6 番目のラスターのような、2 以上のノズルが通過する

みがドットを記録するものと並ぶ。

【007 5】第2実施例では、印刷ヘッド28上のノズルがドットを記録するラスターのうち、副走査方向上流の端から7番目以降のラスター(印刷可能な領域)を使用して、画像を記録することができる。よって、印刷に使用する画像データDは、副走査方向上流の端から7番目のラスターから設定する。しかし、第1実施例と同様の理由から、印刷は、印刷用紙Pの上端が副走査方向上流の端から7番目の位置にあるときではなく、2番目のラスターの位置にあるときから開始する。すなわち、印刷開始時の各ラスターによる上端の位置を固定位置は、図17に示すように、副走査方向上流の端から2.3番目のラスターの位置である。よって、第2実施例においては、想定される印刷用紙Pの上端の位置を越えて1.6ラスターだけ画像データDが複数される。そのため、印刷用紙Pの送りに障害が生じて印刷用紙Pが余分に送られてしまっても、その差分が1.6ラスター以内であれば、印刷用紙Pの上端まで余白なく画像を形成することができる。

印刷用紙Pの上端の位置を超えて販売される16ラスクタ、および上端の位置からの20ラスクタはノズル#1~#3のみで記録される。そして、ノズル#1~#3の下方には、下流端部26'aが設けられている。よって、印刷用紙Pの上端の規定位置をこえて(すなわち、印刷用紙Pが存在しない範囲に)販売された、上述の16ラスクタに対してインク滴を吐出しても、ブランチ26'a上にインク滴を抑制させてしまうことがない。また、印刷用紙Pの送りに誤差が生じて印刷用紙Pが規定位置まで送られなかった状態で、印刷用紙Pの上端部に割り当てられたラスクタに対してもインク滴を吐出しても、送りの誤差が1ラスクタ以内では、ブランチ26'a上にインク滴を抑制させてしまうことがない。

(イ) [0077] (2) 第2実施例の下端処理: 図19および図20は、第2実施例の下端処理において、各ラスクタ

などどのノズルによってどのように記録していくかを示す説明図である。図19においては、n+1回目以降の印刷物を送りについて示している。図19と図20は、ヘッドがラスタを配置していく様子を上下二つに分割して示している。なお、下から4.5番目から4.0番目のラスターは、図19および図20において重複して記載されてい

【078】本実験例では、図19および図20に示すように、中間処理においてn+1回目からn+3回目までの割込送達で11ドットの定則送りを繰り返したのである。その後、下端処理において3ドットの送りを4回繰り返す。移行処理において3ドットの送りを行う。そして、その後、上端処理において、ノズル#9～#11のみを使用して3ドットの送りを行う。

100/19) および、図 2 に実験例で、図 2 に示すように、印刷ヘッド(2.8 上のノズル)がドットを印刷記録しうる領域(2.8 上のノズル)からドットを印刷記録しうる領域(2.8 下のノズル)まで、ドットを印刷記録しうる領域(2.8 下のノズル)からドットを印刷記録しうる領域(2.8 上のノズル)までを繰り返すことができる。しかし、この実験例では、下から 8 パス目から 8 パス目以上までのラスタを対象して画面画像を記録する。すなわち、図 2 の下から 8 パス目以上のラスタが印刷領域であり、それらのラスタに対して画面上のラスタが印刷領域であり、それらのラスタに対して印刷データが記録される。

[0080] また、図 2 において、下から 1 3 パス目や 16 パス目などのラスタは、印刷の際の主走査において 2 回以上ノズルが通過する。そのような、印刷において 2 回以上のノズルが通過するラスタについて、墨槽にそ

[0081] 第 2 実験例では、印刷ヘッド 2.8 上のノズルがドットを記録しうるラスタのうち、副走査方向下の端から 8 パス目以上のラスタを使用して、面像を記録することができる。よって、印刷に使用する面像データ D は、この 8 パス目のラスタまで記録する。しかし、第 1 実験例と同様の理由から、印刷は、印刷用紙 P の下端が



部 $26 n$ の外側の隔壁同士の間隔を越えない幅を有する。なお、左側端部P<sub>a</sub>、右側端部P<sub>b</sub>の左の名前について、**プリント2**の名前と対応させているため、印刷用紙Pにおいては、実際の左右と左側端部P<sub>a</sub>、右側端部P<sub>b</sub>の名前が逆になっている。

**[0101]** 図**2-8**は、プリント**2-2n**のプラテン $26 n$ の開口部を示す平面図である。このプリント**2-2n**は、印刷用紙Pが主走査方向の別途用紙Pの副走査部の際に、印刷用紙Pが主走査方向の別途用紙Pの副走査部の際に、印刷用紙Pが主走査方向の別途用紙Pの副走査部 $26 f$ と下流側端部 $26 n$ には、 $26 b$ を備えている。また、プラテン $26 n$ には、図**7**のアラテン $26$ と同様に、上流側端部 $26 f$ と下流側端部 $26 n$ が設けられている。さらに、アラテン $26 n$ には、上流側端部 $26 f$ と下流側端部 $26 r$ とのそれぞれの両端を接着するように副走査方向に延びる、左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ とが設けられている。左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ とは、印刷ヘッド上のノズル列からそのインク液の噴射範囲よりも最も近く副走査部の方向に配置されている。そして、左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ は、それぞれの中心線上同士の（主走査方向の）間隔が、印刷用紙Pの主走査方向の幅に等しくなるように仕切られている。他の構成は上述のプリント**2-2**と同様である。

**[0102]** なお、左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ は、印刷用紙Pがガイド $29 a$ 、 $29 b$ によってガイドされる所定の主走査位置にあるとき、印刷用紙Pの主走査方向の一方向の端端部P<sub>a</sub>が左側端部 $26 n a$ の開口部上に位置し、他方の端端部P<sub>b</sub>が右側端部 $26 n b$ の開口部上に位置するようにならなければよい。したがって、左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ は、上記のように、印刷用紙Pが定位位置にあるとき、その端端部が左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ の中央線上にある端端部P<sub>a</sub>以外に、印刷用紙Pの端端部が左側端部 $26 n a$ と右側端部 $26 n b$ の中央線上よりも内側や外側に位置するようにならなければよい。

**[0103]** これら上流側端部 $26 f$ 、下流側端部 $26 n$ 、「左側端部 $26 n a$ および右側端部 $26 n b$ は互いに接続されており、四辺形の輪郭部を構成する。そして、その底部分にはインク筒P<sub>d</sub>を受けてこれを吸収するための吸収部<sub>d</sub>が設けられている。

**[0104]** 印刷用紙Pは、上流側端部 $26 f$ 、下流側端部 $26 n$ 、 $a$ 、 $25 b$ および下流側端部 $26 f$ 、 $25 c$ 、 $25 d$ によって別途走査送りを実施されているときには、上流側端部 $26 f$ と下流側端部 $26 n$ の開口部上を通過していく。また、印刷用紙Pは、アラテン $26 n$ 上において、左側端部P<sub>a</sub>は左側端部 $26 n a$ 上に位置し、右側端部P<sub>b</sub>は右側端部 $26 n b$ 上に位置するように、ガイド $29 a$ 、 $29 b$ によって主走査方向について位置決めされている。よって、副走査送りの際には、印刷用紙Pの両端端部がそれぞれ左側端部 $26 n a$ 、右側端部 $26 n b$ の開口部上にある位置を保つて送りがなされる。

ついても下流側にされる場合についても、同程度のすりを伴ながる場合にできる。

[01113] F3. 变形例3：上記実施例では、上端理用部と下端理用部の両方を実現していくが、必要に応じてそれが一方のみを実現するようにしてもよい。また、実施例の印刷装置は、プラテン2.6の、印刷部2.6と下流側および上端理部2.6と下流側にそれぞれ上端理部2.6と下流側ねじより上端理部2.6と下流側にねじを備えているが、いずれか一方のみを備えてもよい。

[01114] F4. 变形例4：上記実施例において、ドウェアによって実現されている構成の一部をソフトウェアによって実現するようによく、逆に、ソフトウェアによって実現された部品の一部をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。例えば、CPU41(図5)の機能の一部をホストコンピュータ90が実現するようになることができる。

[01115] このような機能を実現するコンピュータプログラムは、フロッピディスクやCD-ROM等の、コンピュータ媒体に記録された形態で供給される。ホストコンピュータ90は、その記録媒體からコンピュータプログラムを読み取って内部プログラムが実行され、各部の操作装置からホストコンピュータ90に命令を送信する。また、記録媒体に記録されたコンピュータプログラムによって操作される。また、記録媒体に記録されたコンピュータ90が直接実行するよ

ることもできる。他の送り量の定則送りを実施することとしてもよい。すなわち、最大の幅走査送り量が上端理用部で実現される最大の幅走査送り量よりも大きいものであれば、どのような幅走査送りを行つてもよい。

[01116] F2. 变形例2：上記実施例は、印刷用紙の端を超えて設定される画像は、第1実施例においては上端理部および下端理部とも2ラスタ分であり、第2実施例においては上端理部が1ラスタ、下端理部が3ラスタであった。そして、第3実施例では、上端理部が3ラスタ、下端理部が4ラスタであった。しかし、印刷用紙の端を超えて設定される画像の大きさは、これに限られるものではない。例えば、印刷用紙Pの上端P1を超えて印刷用紙Pの外側まで設定する画像データDの部分の幅は、下端理部2.6の幅の1/2相当分となることができる。同様に、印刷用紙Pの下端P2を超えて印刷用紙Pの外側まで設定する画像データDの部分の幅は、上端理部2.6の幅の1/2相当分となることである。

すなわち、印刷用紙の端を超えて印刷用紙の外側まで設定する画像データの部分の幅は、上端理部については、下流側理部2.6の幅よりも小さければよく、下端理部については、上端理部2.6の幅よりも小さければよい。そのようにすれば、印刷用紙Pの端が規定した位置にない場合には、印刷用紙Pを超えて設定した画像を複数するためのインク筒1Pが、プラテン2.6上面に差引してしまってはならない。ただし、泡の幅の幅の1/2ほどすれば、印刷用紙Pが上端理にいずれの場合に付ける場合についても、同程度のすりを伴ながるこ

とができる。

[01117] F2. 同様に、左右の端端についても、印刷用紙の端を超えて印刷用紙の外側まで設定する画像データの部分の幅は、左側理部2.6と右側理部2.6の幅についても、幅よりも小さければよい。そして、他の幅

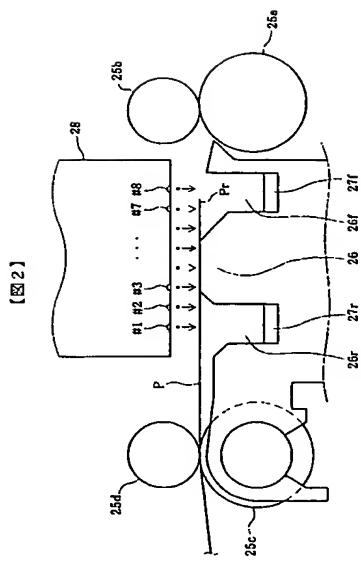
【図面の版画的な説明】

【図1】本実用の実施の形態におけるインクジェットリソタの印刷ヘッドの周辺の構造を示す側面図。

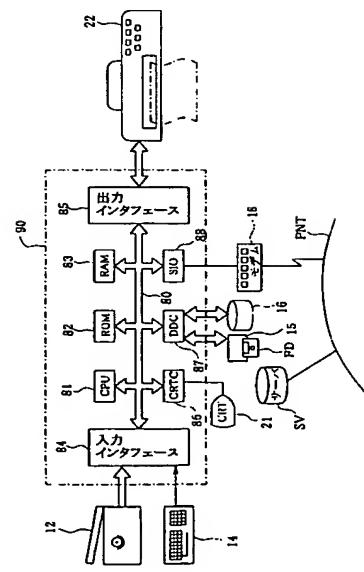
【図2】印刷用紙Pの下端P1における印刷の様子を示す説明図である。

【図3】本実用の実施例としての画面処理装置および外部記憶装置を含むしている。

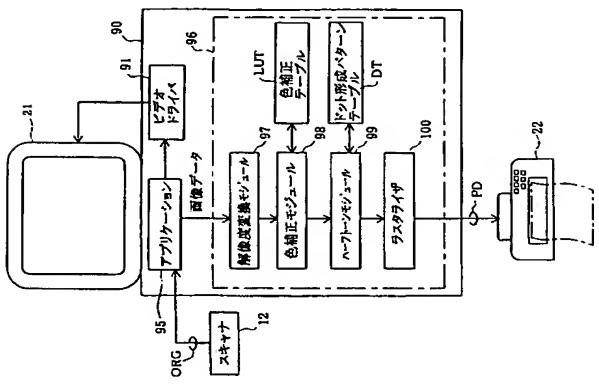




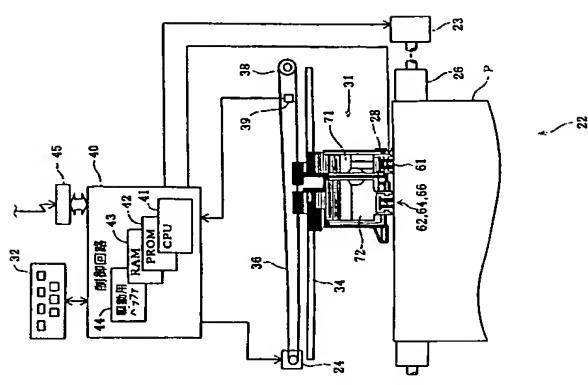
[図3]



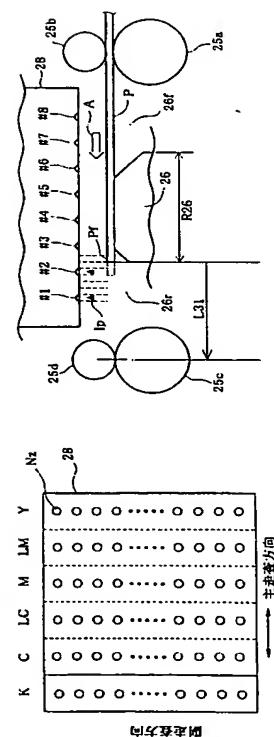
[図4]



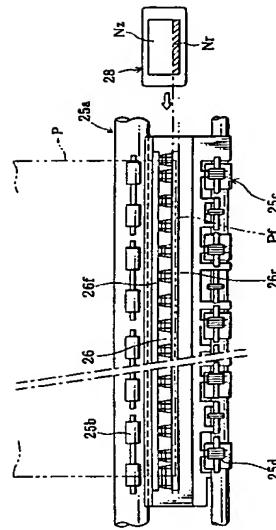
[図5]



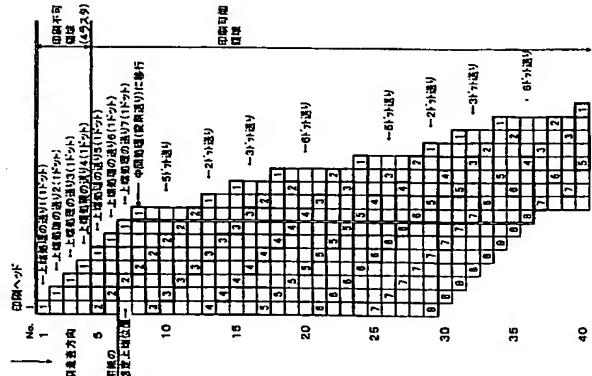
[図6]



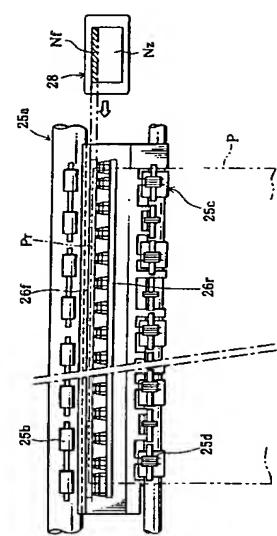
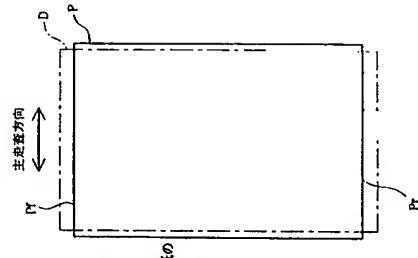
[図7]



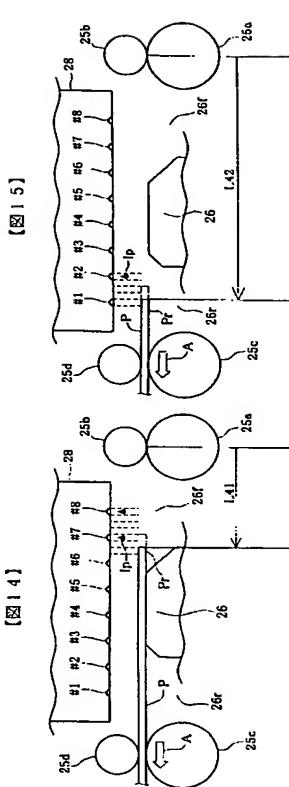
[8]



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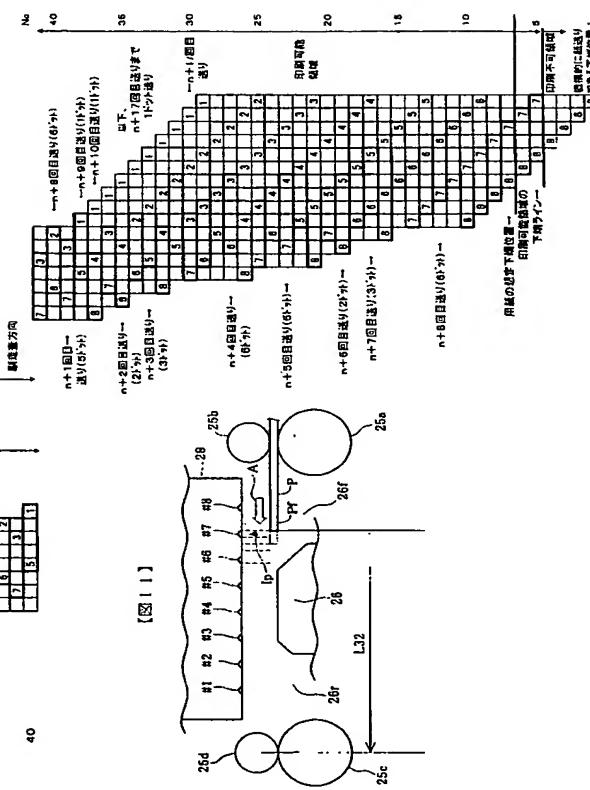
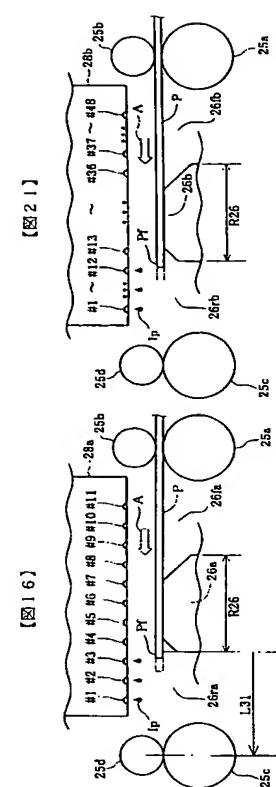
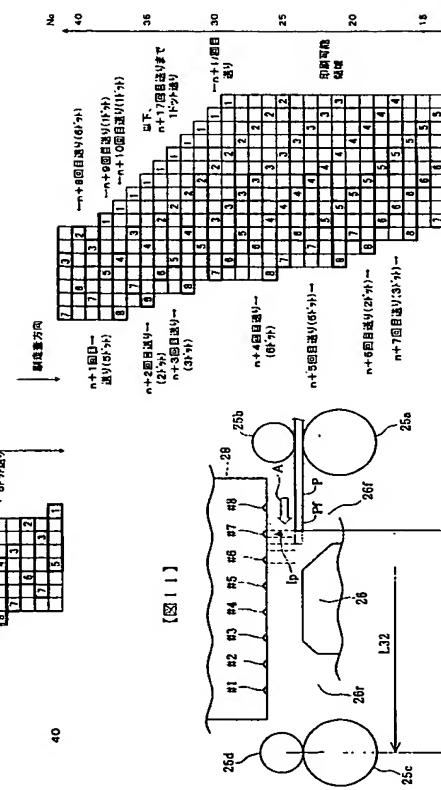
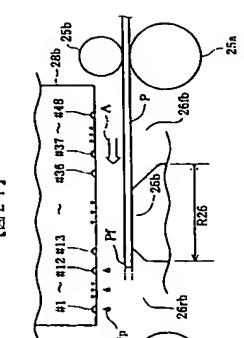


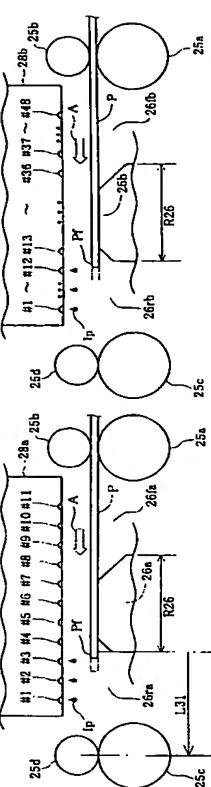
图 1-21



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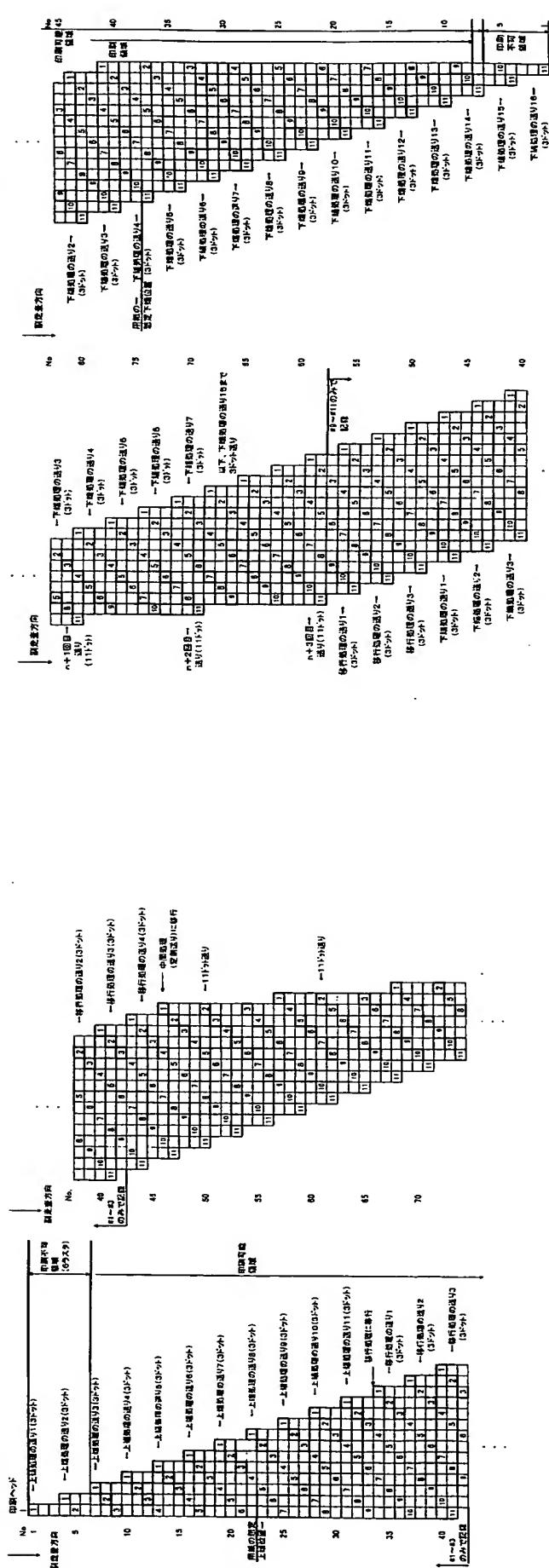


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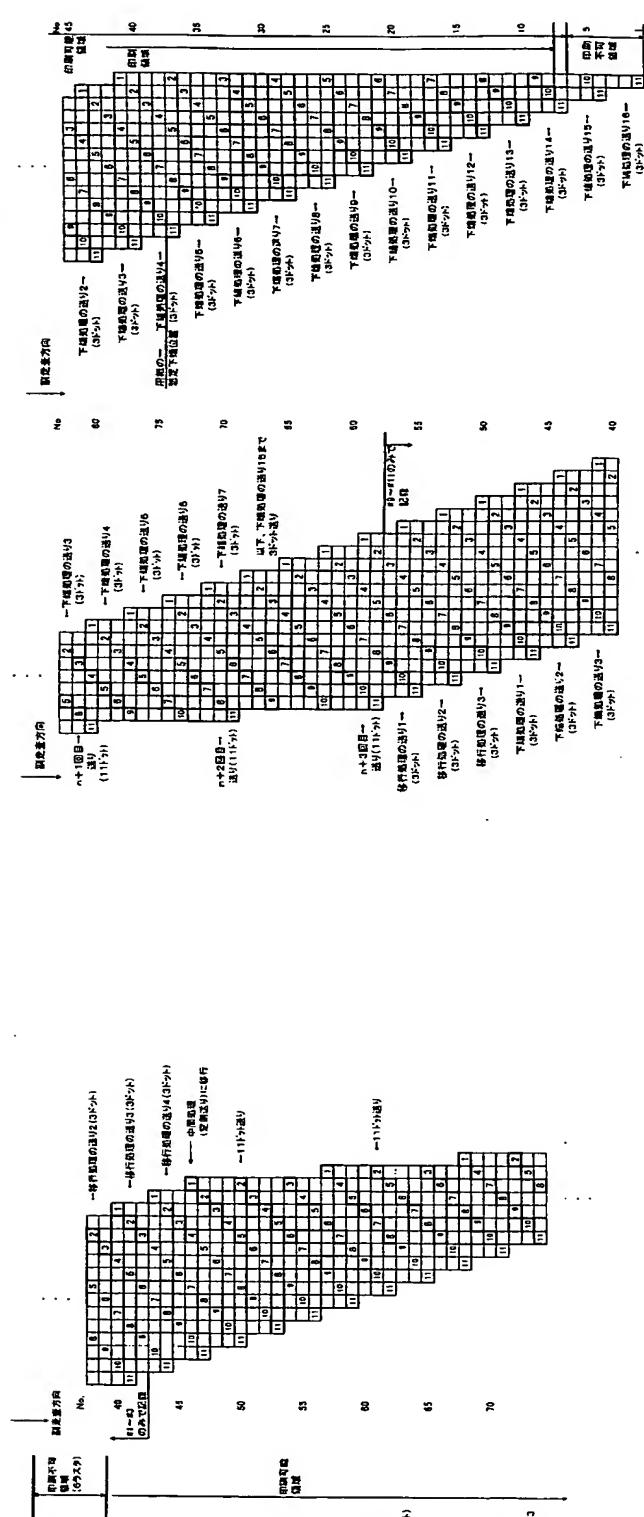


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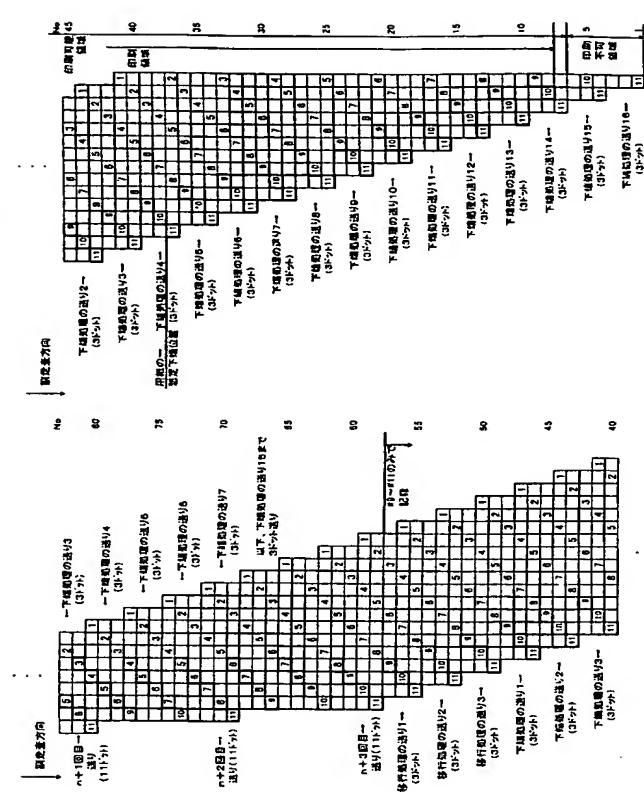
图 17】



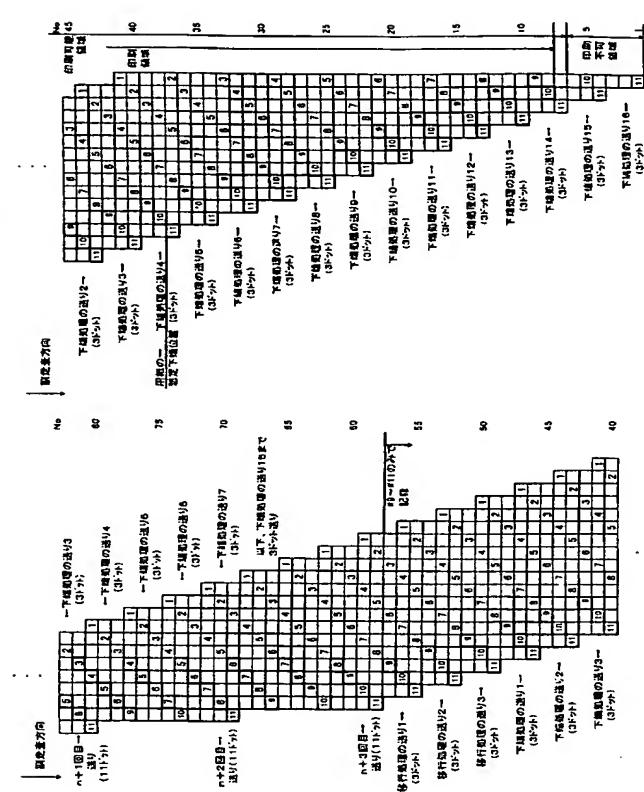
18]



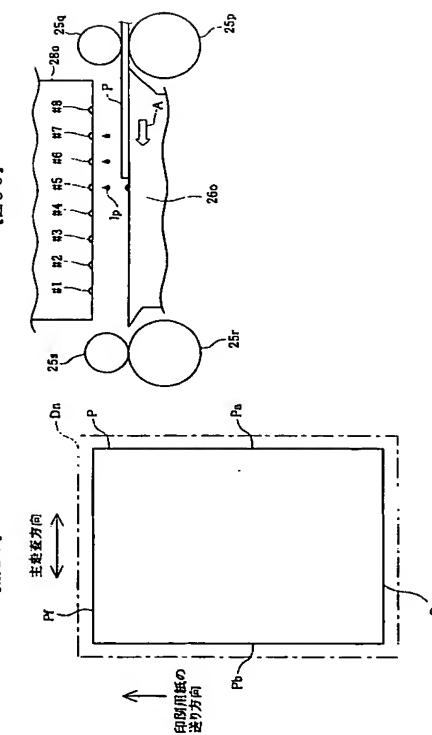
101



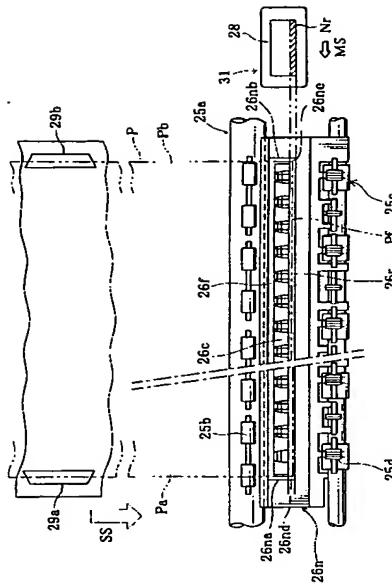
[9]



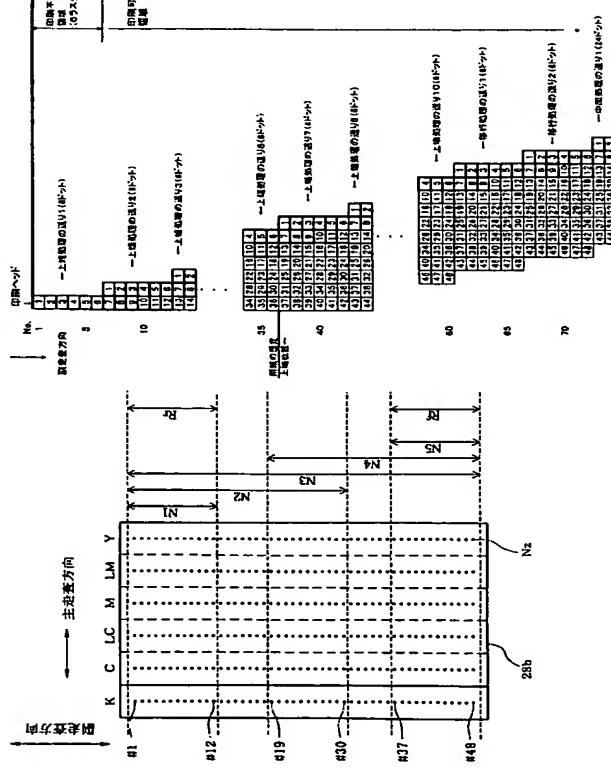
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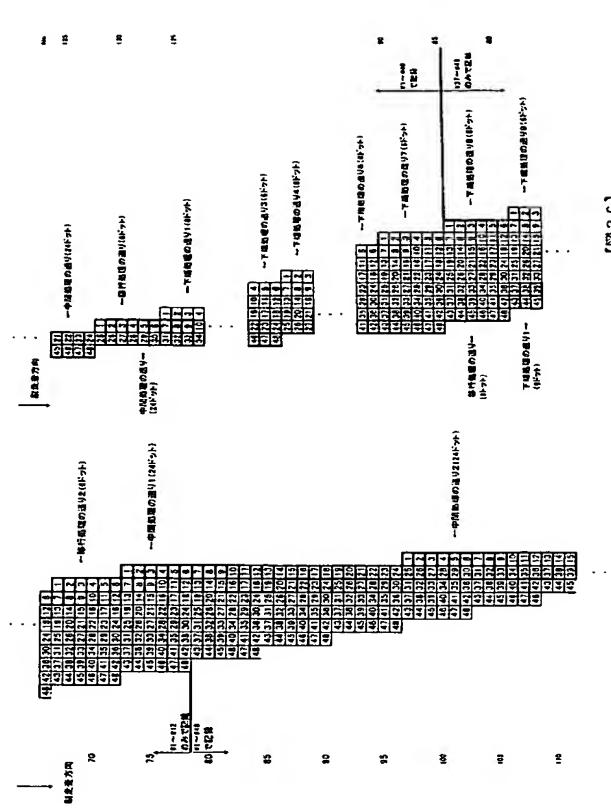
[30]



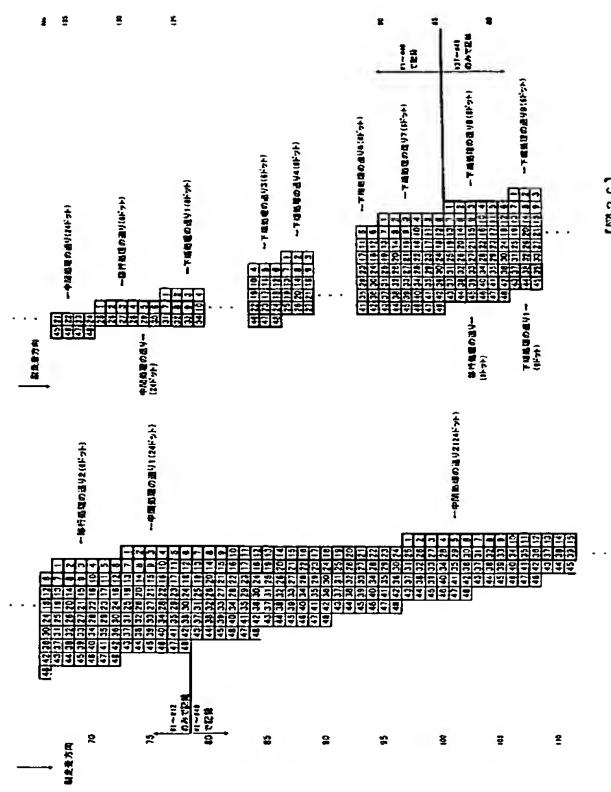
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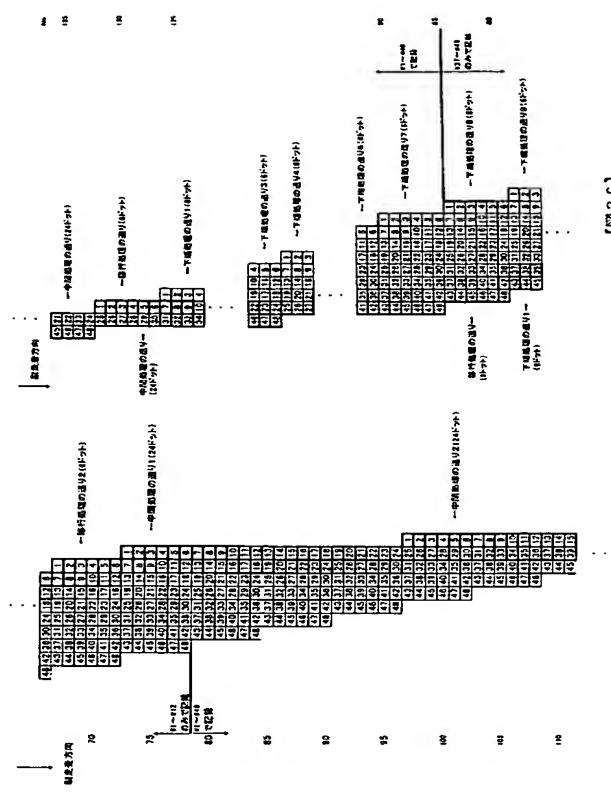
[23]



〔24〕



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[29]

